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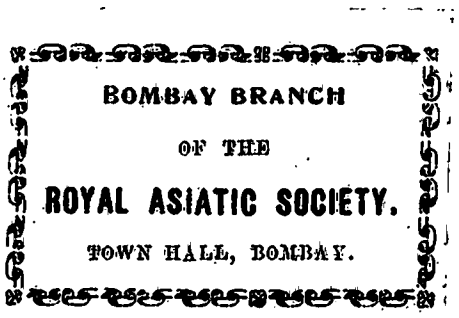

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REPORT

134155

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES

1935-36

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Report of the Administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1935-36

Introductory Note

Part I of the Report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the Calendar year 1936. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government and is based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year 1935-36, the land revenue year 1934-35, the agricultural year 1935-36 or the calendar year 1935 according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Conditions

1. The *rabi* harvest of 1343 *Fasli* suffered little damage from natural calamities and although the area sown was less than the normal, the outturn was somewhat higher than had been at one time expected. An abnormally heavy monsoon with floods in many districts caused widespread damage to the *kharif*, but had some compensatory advantage in filling up the natural reservoirs reduced by several years of insufficient rainfall. Prices remained low in the first half of the year and an upward movement in the price of cereals which started in the middle of the year came too late to benefit agriculturists who were selling their *rabi* crop. The upward movement continued and at the end of the year the prospects of the coming *rabi* harvest were more hopeful than for many years past. A slump in the price of *gur* however and the large surplus production of factory sugar

caused anxiety that agriculturists would have difficulty in disposing of their crops and of obtaining a remunerative price for crops sold.

2. A Bill to provide for resettlement and revision of assessment of the revenue demand on the basis of the existing level of prices was passed by the Legislature and operations were started in several districts.

3. External and internal trade generally showed some improvement, but the sugar industry, which had expanded rapidly under the protection of heavy import duties and the attraction of large profits, was faced with a steep fall in wholesale prices and a difficulty in disposing of its surplus production.

4. In spite of the continued need for rigid economy, Government were able to expand their activities. Aided by cheap credit, the Hydro-Electric Scheme was pushed forward with energy and general approval. A five-years plan for the reconstruction of existing roads and the construction of new ones was put into operation and made considerable progress, and with the help of a grant from the Government of India, the work of Rural Reconstruction was continued in selected villages.

Political Events

5. The political apathy noticeable in the preceding year continued in the first few months of 1936, during which the discussions of political leaders aroused little interest in the mass of the people. Such interest as there was chiefly centred around municipal and district board politics, in which personal affiliations not infrequently played a larger part than major issues of policy. By the middle of the year the election campaign began quietly, but gathered momentum month by month until by the end of the year every village felt the stir of impending change and realised the importance of the vote. The year was remarkable for the revival in influence and organization of the Congress Party. Differences remained, but a united front was preserved by the avoidance of decisions on some important questions of policy and insistence on points of agreement.

The Congress

6. The district board and municipal board elections at the end of the preceding year had shown the Congress Party to be disorganized by internal dissensions, and to have lost much of its appeal in rural areas. The party appeared to be in danger of disintegration into three, almost as critical of each other as of non-congress rivals. The Nationalists, under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, were openly dissatisfied with the attitude of Congress to the communal award: Congress Socialists differed fundamentally from the majority in ideals and methods: the majority were sensitive to the criticisms of the Socialists. In February Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru returned from Europe as President Elect of the Congress. His ardent advocacy of revolutionary socialism encouraged the left wing to have confidence that he would carry out their aims, while the shadow of his father's name and his own powerful personality made him a leader whom the right wing could respect and on whom they could rely to get something done.

7. In April the 49th Session of the All-India Congress was held in Lucknow. In a speech of power and eloquence the President explained his own philosophy of life and gave his solution of present problems. The resolutions, discussions and amendments, however, revealed that the majority of his hearers had not travelled sufficiently far along the socialist road to accept his premises and ideology. All agreed on the necessity of closer contact between Congress and the masses, but the majority disliked an amendment to give direct representation to peasants and workers. In spite of the insistence of the President and the Socialists that a decision should be reached on the question of office acceptance and that this decision should be against acceptance, the majority again favoured the postponement of this issue. No final agrarian programme was adopted, but a resolution was passed that provincial committees should report after an examination of provincial conditions. Of all resolutions passed, the one which had perhaps the greatest ultimate effect during the remainder of the year was that proposing a committee to examine how closer contact could be brought about between the Congress and the masses.

8. The Lucknow Session cleared the stage for the beginning of the election campaign. Fighting the elections, it was explained implied no acceptance of the new constitution, but was a useful method of strengthening the Congress organization and of bringing the Congress message into every village. The election manifesto issued in August admitted that the problems of poverty and unemployment could not be effectively tackled through the Legislatures and that the Congress Party had framed no final agrarian programme, but mentioned as part of Congress policy, items likely to be attractive to rural voters such as the reduction of rent and revenue and a moratorium for debts. The selection of candidates for the election revealed no lack of aspirants, and some dissatisfaction from those not selected. In spite of individual cases of indiscipline, major splits were avoided, and by the close of the year the selected candidates aided by invigorated village organizations and a large number of voluntary workers were having considerable success in winning rural voters to their side. In the excitement caused by the election the December Session of the All-India Congress held at Faizpur aroused little provincial interest although the failure to reach a decision on office acceptance was criticised by Socialists.

Muslims

9. Muslim leaders of the province conscious that their community was in a permanent minority, considered that the best opportunity of preserving their position was in combination with some other political group. No doubt many hoped that a solid Muslim *bloc* would be in a position to hold the balance of power between two equally balanced rival groups. They were, however, unable to decide on a common path of action. A small minority were members of the Congress Party, but the majority joined either the Muslim League or the National Agriculturist Party. The Muslim League, claimed to be an All-India organization to preserve Muslim interests, and while undertaking to work the constitution and upholding the Communal Award, strongly condemned the constitution and offered co-operation with the Congress in promoting progressive legislation. Muslims in the National Agriculturist Party saw in a combination of moderate men of both major communities the strongest

bulwark against the socialist tendencies of Congress. The selection of candidates in both parties evoked considerable personal rivalry and led to a number of resignations.

The National Agriculturist Party

10. The National Agriculturist Party had been founded to provide a political organization for men of moderate views, irrespective of their religion, and represented in particular the landlord class and some business interests. The more far-sighted of the landlords realized that the success of the party must largely depend on the goodwill and support of the tenants and emphasized the need for a liberal and enlightened programme of ordered progress. A progressive election manifesto was issued, but the party continued to be attacked as reactionary and anti-national.

Other Parties

11. The Liberty Party, as in the past, showed greater aptitude for political conferences and reasoned and constructive criticism than for the heat of the political arena, and few candidates came forward to place their views before the electorate. The Hindu Sabha put themselves forward as the champions of Hindu interests and worked for the rejection of the Communal Award.

Political Thought and the Press

The Reforms

12. The growing realization that the Government of India Act of 1935 would be carried into effect in spite of the destructive criticism to which its provisions had been subjected, induced a more realistic attitude towards the reforms in papers of all shades of political opinion. Academic condemnation which has lost much of its savour through constant repetition, gave place to consideration how the elections which, even though unwanted, were bound to be held, could be turned to the greatest advantage. The Communal Award, however, which the majority of Muslims and a numerous body of Hindus considered, from different angles of vision, to affect their immediate interests most nearly, continued to provoke bitter controversy. Those Hindus who wished that the revision or abolition of the Award should be put in the forefront of the Congress programme derived little comfort from the argument of the Congress President that this demand, which presupposed the permanence

of the new constitution, would find its own solution when the constitution was overthrown and a new social order inaugurated. When the Congress President, under the exigencies of elections re-defined the Congress attitude so as to allow Congressmen individual freedom to oppose or support the Award in the new legislatures, the Muslim press charged the Congress with partiality towards the Hindus, and interpreted the concession as evidence of a determination to establish Hindu domination.

The Congress

13. During the first few months of the year the Congress press concentrated on giving publicity to the Lucknow Congress session and on ensuring its financial and spectacular success. The resolutions and speeches at this session, in particular the powerful and individual presidential address of Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, provided topics for discussion which had not been exhausted at the end of the year. Mr. Nehru's ideology and particularly his contempt of the "reformist" mentality were highly distasteful to the Liberal Press which, invoking the memory of Mr. Gokhale, criticized his programme as impracticable or in practice catastrophic. The better written moderate journals followed up the implications of his policy to demonstrate that the economic changes and the new order of society adumbrated would inevitably lead to anarchy and bloody revolution.

14. The case for acceptance or non-acceptance of office was argued with as much heat in the press as on the platform, and each party was able to produce incontrovertible arguments from expediency, from general principles and from consistency to prove its own conclusion. The extremist press were vociferous advocates of mass contact and of the organization of peasants and workers against capitalism-*cum*-imperialism, as an end in itself, while other Congress journals were content to give their support to the policy of closer contact with the villagers as a means to winning the elections and attaining their desired end.

15. Although the drawing up of a final agrarian programme was postponed until the reports from provincial committees, set up after the Lucknow session, should be received, Congress journals did not hesitate to put forward their own provisional

schemes and preferences. There was consensus of opinion that agricultural rents and revenue must be reduced, debts scaled down and the *zamindari* system revised, but wide divergence as to how this was to be accomplished and whether petty zamindars should receive the same treatment as the large land-owners. Mr. Nehru's insistence that the nation's struggle in India should be considered a part of a world struggle for freedom against the forces of reaction did not arouse any great enthusiasm in the majority of papers.

The Election Campaign

16. Before the end of the year all political parties had published their election manifestoes and papers of all shades of opinion turned to the congenial task of criticising the programmes of their political opponents. Congress papers, realising the value of simplicity in election propaganda, placed a single issue before the electorate, whether they should vote for freedom and national regeneration or for slavery and foreign oppression, having proved to their own satisfaction that all parties other than the Congress were the tools of a capitalist and reactionary system of Government. The Liberal Press highly resented this monopolist claim and criticised with equal fervour the Congress and the National Agriculturist Party, but appeared to realize that the democratic ideal for which they had worked so long was still beyond the comprehension of the majority of their readers. The National Agriculturist Party published an election manifesto impeccably progressive in tone, but were unfortunate in incurring the odium of being classed as an official party without the compensatory advantage of being assisted by officials who were bound to remain neutral. The Congress press watched carefully for any departure from the assurance given of official neutrality. A circular issued by the Court of Wards, a non-official body, that Court of Wards officials should watch the interest of the landlord class to which the wards belonged and exert their influence in the elections against the political party which threatened their class with dissolution, was widely condemned as a deliberate breach of this assurance. In the Muslim press the largest support was extended to the candidates of the Muslim Parliamentary Board on the ground that a solid Muslim *bloc* in the legislature would best be able to protect the interest

of their co-religionists as well as to co-operate with other parties for national ends.

Socialism

17. The advocates of revolutionary socialism who had increased in numbers and influence in the last few years, received added stimulus from the election of Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru as President of the Congress. Arguments in the press usually followed the stereotyped lines of orthodox Marxism. Economic and historical analyses of present day conditions were utilized to prove that the interests of capitalists and imperialists were inevitably antagonistic to those of the mass of the people, and that class war was inherent in the present system and should be prepared for by the organization of peasants and workers. The more cautious and less inventive exponents of the creed saved themselves the trouble of applying their minds to concrete Indian problems by publishing eulogies of Russian institutions and excerpts from the speeches and lives of socialist and communist leaders and writers, leaving their readers to draw what moral they would.

The Hindu Mahasabha

18. The Hindu Mahasabha in its meetings and in the press continued to declaim against the Communal Award, and blamed the Congress equally with the Government for the over-representation of Muslims in Government service and the sacrifice of Hindu interests. The Sabha was weakened by internal dissensions which led to the formation of two rival groups. The objects of the Sabha were as a rule sympathetically reported by the Liberal Press, but were equally condemned by the Muslim Press which saw in them a design to establish Hindu dominion and by the more extreme Congress Papers which designated them anti-national and reactionary.

Muslim Affairs

19. Suspicious of the Government, of the Congress and particularly of the Hindu Mahasabha, and uncertain what the position of the largest minority would be under the new constitution, the Muslim Press watched carefully for any move derogatory to their interests or religious sentiments. The fear of isolation led to a renewed interest in the old ideal of Pan-Islamism and in the affairs of the Near East. The measures taken by the British Government to bring

the Palestine situation under control were bitterly denounced, and the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement submitted to a searching, and, generally unfriendly, examination which detracted from the advantages alleged to have been gained by the Egyptians and impugned the motives of the British Government. A considerable portion of the Muslim Press favoured qualified co-operation with Congress, and there was an increase in the number of papers of extreme views. The *Madeh-i-Saheba* agitation was responsible for the birth of a number of polemical papers in Lucknow.

The Depressed Classes

20. With the approach of the elections the wooing of the Depressed Classes became more eager. The Muslim Press, anxious that Sikhs or Christians should not forestall them, dilated on the real equality of Islam, urged Muslim organizations and the *ulema* to raise funds to carry on vigorous proselytisation, and warmly invited Dr. Ambedkar and other leaders to lead a mass conversion to Islam. The Hindu Press deprecated this new-found solicitude and protested that the proposed visit of an Egyptian religious mission to India under the auspices of Sir Mohammad Iqbal would accentuate communal strife. All sections, apart from a few orthodox Sanatanist journals, continued to favour temple entry and the removal of untouchability and praised the courageous action of the ruler of Travancore in throwing open all temples within his state. The extremist press agreed with the official view that disabilities were economic even more than social. The Depressed Class showed little signs of changing their religion, and, though anxious to improve their position socially and economically, were less interested in the religious controversy than their suitors.

Foreign Affairs

21. The conquest of Abyssinia by Italy left a deep imprint of horror and disgust. The alleged vacillations and half-hearted efforts of the League of Nations were universally condemned and when the sanctions against Italy were raised many papers suggested that India should stop her contribution to the League. Some saw in the passive attitude of England and France a secret sympathy for Italy against Abyssinia, and the socialist press was not slow to utilize the occasion to discredit capitalism and

imperialism in general. Although it was generally recognized that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement provided a satisfactory *modus vivendi* for the two countries, the insinuation was often made that the concessions granted by Great Britain were made not in a spirit of altruism but to retain her threatened supremacy in the Mediterranean. The extremist Hindu press found common ground with the Muslim Press in condemning the treatment of the Arabs in Palestine. Although the Spanish Civil War did not arouse burning indignation to the same extent as the war between Abyssinia and Italy, the insurgents in Spain found few sympathisers, and the support given to them by Italy and Germany was generally condemned.

The Royal Family

22. Newspapers of all shades of opinion expressed profound sorrow at the death of His Majesty King George V, and paid tribute to his personal qualities of magnanimity and devotion to duty. The events leading to the voluntary abdication of His former Majesty King Edward VIII were freely discussed. Extremist papers suggested that the real cause of his abdication was the opposition of the British Cabinet to his independence and genuine interest in the welfare of his poorer subjects.

Miscellaneous

23. The report of the United Provinces Unemployment Committee had on the whole a favourable press, though the extremist press did not approve its moderate tone and reiterated that unemployment was another problem which could only find a real solution in a radical change of the social and economic order.

24. Comments on the Shahidganj mosque dispute and the Bombay riots were generally on communal lines. Interest in the Shahidganj dispute waned after the announcement of the civil court's judgment in May.

25. The Congress press continued to interpret the Government programme of rural reconstruction as a political device to counteract Congress influence in the villages and even His Excellency the Viceroy's personal interest in the improvement of cattle-breeding and his solicitude for the welfare of the agriculturist, though widely commended, were attributed by some papers to a desire to ensure the success of the new constitution.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

26. The United Provinces Legislative Council held 44 meetings during the year 1936. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President, and Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan to be Deputy President. There was no change in the alignment of parties during the year, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani continued to be Leader of the Opposition. Thirty-two days were utilized in the transaction of Government business and the remaining 12 days in non-official business.

Official Bills

27. The Council passed eight official Bills during the year. Of those the first and perhaps the most important was the United Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1936 which provided for the revising of the land revenue on the basis of prevailing prices by re-settlement where due and by revision of assessment where the period of settlement had not yet expired. This Bill received the whole-hearted support of the Council, which expressed a desire that the programme of revising and re-settling land revenue should be expedited. In the course of the Budget discussion the Hon'ble Finance Member convinced the Council that funds could not be found for implementing the recommendations of the United Provinces Unemployment Committee without increased taxation, with the result that the United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act and the United Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Act by which the scales of court fees and stamp duty were enhanced for three years, were passed with little opposition. The United Provinces Civil Judges (Designation) Act gave effect to a resolution that for the pejorative title "Subordinate Judge", the title "Civil Judge" should be substituted. The United Provinces Regulation of Sales (Amendment) Act provided for the continued validity of proceedings under this Act after the period for making applications and exercising options had expired, and the United Provinces Famine Relief Fund Act for the establishment and maintenance of a Famine Fund under the Local Government by withdrawing and investing the share standing to the credit of the province in the Famine Relief Fund under the Government of India. The need for powers to control Cotton Pest was reoognised in the United Provinces Cotton Pest

Control Act. An official Bill to provide for the conservation of underground waters and to regulate irrigation from State tube-wells was introduced, but when circulated for eliciting opinion met with surprisingly strong opposition as embodying a sinister design on the part of the State to encroach upon the rights of the individual. The Bill was withdrawn and in its place was passed the United Provinces State Tube-Wells Act which applied, with slight modifications, the provisions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act to the administration of State tube-wells.

Non-official Bills

28. Apart from the United Provinces Muslim Waqf Act, non-official Bills aroused little interest. An Act to amend the United Previnces Municipalities Act and two to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act introduced minor changes. The Agra University (Amendment) Act limited the representation of teachers of affiliated colleges in the Senate and Executive Council of the University, and increased the representation of non-official members of the Legislative Council in the Senate and of managers of affiliated colleges on the Executive Council. The Muslim Waqfs Act of which the object was to improve the administration and supervision of certain classes of Muslim Waqfs was passed after lengthy discussion.

29. Consideration of the Government Retrenchment Scheme during the budget discussion evoked a lively debate, and the majority of the Council showed themselves strongly averse to the proposal to abolish some districts and tahsils and equally anxious that funds should be found to give effect to the findings of the Committee on Unemployment. On the passing of the two Acts to enhance court fees and stamp duties, Government undertook to withdraw the proposal to abolish these districts and tahsils and to earmark three lakhs of rupees for giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

30. In the budget discussion 23 grants were voted without discussion, since the whole time allotted was taken up with the remaining 13 demands. Two substantive reductions were voted,

one of Rs.6,700 in the grant for the pay of officers in the irrigation establishment on the issue that the demand was in excess of that budgeted in the previous year and the other of Rs.10,000 in respect of the provision made in the Police budget for establishment for the administration of the United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, one of the objections being that the work could safely be entrusted to the existing police staff at least in some districts. There were also eleven token reductions of which nine were carried against the budget of the Medical Department and were chiefly directed towards emphasising the Council's disapproval of the postings of certain I. M. S. officers and of the inadequacy of funds allotted for medical relief in the rural areas and for the encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine. The demands for supplementary grants in respect of the financial year 1935-36 and 28 demands for the financial year 1936-37 were presented to the Council and voted in their entirety with the exception of one token reduction made in the supplementary demand of the Public Works Department in order to urge upon Government the necessity of revising the rules for the recruitment of engineers.

31. Three official resolutions were moved and adopted by the Council. In the first the Council approved in general the revised estimate of the Hydro-Electric Grid Scheme, but recommended that further development should be contingent upon the financial results so far obtained, the effect of the grid scheme on general irrigation revenue, and the state of provincial finances. The second resolution recommended the continuance of certain projects involving expenditure, including the extension of the Council Chamber, while by the third the supply of residences for Ministers was to be governed by the ordinary rules governing official residences. The Council also adopted 14 non-official resolutions of which three recommended concessions in land revenue and irrigation charges and two had reference to the improvement of the arrangements for the elections. A resolution already made in 1922 that advisory committees should be set up to assist district officers in their districts was adopted once more in spite of official opposition.

32. Towards the end of the year, after a lively discussion, a motion was carried for the adjournment of the House to discuss the refusal of the Government to stop the local authorities in Lucknow from interfering in the public recitation of the *Madeh-i-Saheba.*

33. On December 4, 1936 the Council held its last sitting and was prorogued under the orders of His Excellency the Governor until April 1, 1937.

CRIME AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Crime

34. The police are entitled to look back on their work during the year 1936 with considerable satisfaction. Despite the serious floods caused by the abnormally heavy monsoon and consequent distress among agriculturists, no serious increase in crime resulted from these unfavourable conditions except in Gorakhpur. The special efforts made since 1932 to bring dacoity under control which had produced in 1935 the lowest figures for nearly a quarter of century, were continued with further success in 1936 and led to a reduction of no fewer than 135 cases from 569 to 434. There was also a satisfactory drop in the numbers of murders from 1,122 to 1,031 and of riots from 1,701 to 1,579. A small improvement in the figures of robberies and burglaries during the first ten months of the year was not maintained in the last two months, the total number of robberies for the whole year rising from 480 to 493 and of burglaries from 27,124 to 27,470. There was a phenomenal increase from 250 to 1,040 in the number of burglaries registered in one district alone, in which an over-zealous interpretation of the efforts made by the Superintendent of Police to put an end to concealment led to the registration of the most petty cases as burglaries.

35. A dangerous menace was eliminated from public life when the notorious dacoit Mewa Ram, his principal accomplice and most of his gang were arrested towards the end of the year after terrorising the Gonda district for many months. This gang, which had embarked on a course of violent crime after the arrest of relatives of the dacoit Sanchit during the investigation of the murder of the informer who had betrayed

Sanchit, committed numerous murders and two dacoities, culminating in an attack on a wedding party in which twelve persons were killed and thirteen wounded.

Police Administration

36. A comprehensive scheme to effect economies and at the same time to increase efficiency by the concentration of the mounted police and recruits training centres at the larger district headquarters, and the abolition of the civil emergency reserve in favour of a small addition to the armed police reserves has been accepted by Government. A part of the scheme was put into effect towards the end of the year, and the remainder will be introduced in due course.

37. Damage by flood and heavy rains increased the urgency of adequate repairs and renewals to police stations, provision for which had been reduced during past years owing to inadequate funds. Repairs have been carried out as quickly as funds would allow, but work on several new stations included in the year's schedule of requirements has been retarded by the difficulty in obtaining bricks owing to excessive rain.

Communal Relations

38. A satisfactory feature of the year was an improvement in the relations between the two major communities. The important festivals, *Muharram* and *Ramlila*, were celebrated in Agra not only without regrettable incidents but with a considerable amount of good feeling on both sides. In Allahabad the good sense of leading men in both communities, aided by the sympathetic handling of the local authorities, made it possible for the *Ramlila* to be celebrated in happy fashion after a lapse of twelve years. Communal rioting, however, occurred in Bareilly and Moradabad, and in Meerut trouble arose owing to the stoppage of the *Rath Yatra* procession as it was due to pass a mosque during the time of prayer. Friction between Sunnis and Shias engaged the attention of the police in Rae Bareli and Benares and the *Madeh-i-Saheba* agitation in Lucknow made every Friday afternoon for a considerable period a time of anxiety and potential danger.

Casualties

39. Among the losses suffered by the force during the year were the deaths of the Superintendent of Police of Fatehgarh and a sub-inspector of the same district who were both shot and killed by a murderer whom they had gone for arrest at night.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

40. It had been realised for several years that the *ad hoc* method of granting revenue and rent remissions introduced in 1931 to meet the sudden fall in agricultural prices was not free from anomalies and inequalities and had the disadvantages of a general formula unable to take full account of the variations in local conditions. A scheme to provide for the automatic adjustment of rents to major fluctuations in prices was worked out in 1933, but this scheme met with strong opposition and was finally abandoned. In the February-March 1936 session of the Council Government introduced a Bill for the purpose of revising land revenue on the basis of prevailing prices by re-settlement where due or over due and by revision of assessment where the period of settlement had not yet expired, and for eliminating the present temporary rental remissions for the fall in prices by modifying recorded rents, where necessary, in accordance with provisions of the Bill. This Bill received the support of the Council and Government promptly started settlement operations in the districts of Meerut, Bijnor, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Bahraich, and revision operations in the districts of Saharanpur, Budaun, Hardoi, Bara Banki and Fatehpur. Work has made satisfactory progress in most of the districts selected. Government further investigated the problem of the permanently settled areas in Benares division and Azamgarh district, and decided that no amendment in the law was necessary, but deputed a special officer to investigate the percentage by which the existing roster rates should be modified.

41. Proceedings under the various Acts for the relief of debt were in full play during the year. The time for making applications under the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act was extended for six further months until October 29, 1936, up to which date over 32,000 applications had been filed involving a total debt of Rs.24 crores. The time for making applications under the United Provinces Regulation of Execution Act was also extended up to the same date, and the Regulation of Sales Act extended until December 15, 1936.

42. Many cases have already been settled under the Regulation of Sales Act and the Agriculturists' Relief Act, but the full

effect of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act has not been and cannot be measured until the liquidation of debts begins. The immediate result has been great relief to a large body of indebted landholders who were faced with insolvency owing to the sudden fall in the monetary value of securities pledged. It is to be hoped that the nervousness of lenders, who have restricted rural credit owing to the uncertainty arising from discussions on the Acts and an imperfect understanding of their effect, will give place to a sense of confidence.

Agricultural Conditions

43. The monsoon of 1936 started unusually early, and in spite of many rural prophets who foretold an early cessation, continued with few breaks until September. Abnormally heavy rain in June and July caused extensive floods in low-lying tracts, particularly in the districts of Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur and Benares divisions with serious damage to the *kharif* crops and considerable loss of property. Nearly eight thousand villages were affected, but energetic measures of relief prevented any but a slight loss of life and cattle.

44. To mitigate the widespread distress in the flood stricken villages, Government sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs.16·60 lakhs for agricultural loans, and made available Rs.1·50 lakhs for loans for re-building houses. Further aid was given by the grant of free grazing and free timber for building from the forests in Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions, and in addition to conspicuous relief works by philanthropic associations and zamindars Rs.1·35 lakhs were raised locally by district officers, and Rs.93,500 distributed as gratuitous relief from provincial funds supplemented by Rs.25,000 from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and Rs.11,000 placed at His Excellency's disposal by private persons and associations. Proposals for relief of revenue and rent have been worked out in detail and remissions and suspensions of revenue amounting to some Rs.12 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government.

Prices

45. Prices generally were at their lowest in the hot weather. Wheat which had fallen considerably in May and June, began

to rise from the beginning of the rains and continued to rise until at the end of the year a higher price was touched than for years past. The higher prices cannot be fully explained by local or seasonal conditions and appear to reflect a rise in world prices. The prices of barley and gram also showed an upward tendency, the rise being most marked in the last fortnight of the year. Rice prices remained generally steady, but *gur*, which had slumped badly at the beginning of the year, fell again at the end after a slight recovery in September and October.

Average prices of food grains in 1936

(In seers per rupee)

Month	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Common Rice	*Gur*
Mid-January ..	12·4	19·3	16·9	9·9	10·5
„ April ..	13·5	21·6	19·3	9·9	11·9
„ June ..	14·0	21·6	19·4	9 6	12·7
„ September ..	12·2	19·3	17·6	9·4	10·6
End-December ..	14·4	16·2	15·4	9·6	12·7

IRRIGATION

Canals

46. The early part of the season was abnormal. Rain was general both in the first week of April and the second half of May. The monsoon broke in earnest in the middle of June and remained active until the middle of September. On the Sarda canal rain was so heavy and continuous that much of the *kharif* area remained unsown. Damage was caused to maize and cotton through excessive rain in low-lying areas throughout the province. The total area irrigated from State irrigation works rose slightly from 1,749,053 acres to 1,756,752 acres.

The Hydro-Electric Scheme

47. The Salawa Power Station with an installed capacity of 3,000 kilowatts was brought into commercial operation in May, thus providing an extra 3,000 kilowatts to assist the other hydro-electric stations to supply the increasing demand for power tube-wells and minor industrial development. Chitaura Power Station was nearing completion at the end of the year. To

provide power for 400 tube-wells in course of construction in Budaun district, an extension of 56 miles of the main 66,000 volt transmission lines from Sumera to Chandausi was completed and the duplication of the main line from Bhola to Sumera commenced. In addition, the construction of 42 miles of 44,000 volt line from Chandausi to Budaun, with sub-stations at Asafpur and Aonla was completed. The construction of the Steam Station at Chandausi with an ultimate capacity of 9,000 kilowatt was commenced and should be completed by the end of May, 1937. Important additions to the 37,000 volt transmission system were taken in hand including lines from Moradabad to Bilari and from Nagina to Bijnor. Inspite of adverse monsoon conditions 560 miles of 11,000 volt branch lines were constructed in the last nine months of the year, providing energy to 337 new State tube-wells and 17 Private Agricultural Farms. A peak load of 11,700 kilowatt was attained in May against a total installed hydro-electric plant capacity of 11,900 kilowatt. But for the early advent of the monsoon, this peak load would have been considerably higher.

Development Activities. (a) State Tube-Well Schemes

48. By the end of the year 1,077 tube-wells had been completed in the Ganges Valley State Scheme, which comprises 1,500 tube-wells in the seven western districts of the province. In addition 297 miles of tube-well roads and 449 miles of masonry line channels were constructed. The area irrigated in *kharif* was 66,422 acres against 34,963 in the *kharif* of the previous year.

(b) Conversion Schemes

49. Thirty large tube-wells were sunk in Meerut district to supplement canal supplies. This has made possible an additional supply of one hundred cusecs at certain periods to the arid districts of Muttra and Agra, in which tube-wells are not geologically feasible. In the Daurala distributary conversion scheme, four additional wells were sunk and the pumps on five of the older wells lowered so as to increase the discharge.

(c) Sugarcane tramway

50. Daurala sugarcane tramway was completed. The gross revenue from the tramway increased from approximately Rs.9,000 in 1934-35 to Rs.30,000 in 1935-36.

(d) The Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Scheme

51. Work was commenced on the construction of a steam power station at Sohawal 12 miles west of Fyzabad for generating 2,500 kilowatt in order to electrify the city through the licensee distribution system and to pump 180 cusecs from the Gogra river at Raunahi for canal irrigation in the district.

(e) Survey of a new scheme in the eastern districts

52. With the consent of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa a survey part is investigating the possibilities of hydro-electric schemes on the Tons river falls in that State and similar developments are being examined in the Mirzapur and Benares districts. The possibilities of developing an "Eastern grid" in the light of experience gained on the western grid and Tube-Well schemes are under consideration, for the examination of which Government have sanctioned the engagement of an eminent firm of consulting engineers whose representative arrived in India in January 1937.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

53. The two main objects of agricultural development in the province have been to acquire useful knowledge by experiment and research and to persuade cultivators to make use of the knowledge so acquired through precept and example. The Agricultural Department has been hampered by paucity of funds and staff in both these objects but has made steady progress in the last year particularly through demonstrations conducted on the cultivators' own fields.

Research

54. Experiments and investigations covered a wide variety of trees, plants and seed, but the greatest emphasis was laid on the improvement of sugarcane, cotton and rice. In addition to the search for the ideal cane, combining a maximum resistance to all types of pest attacks with a maximum sucrose content, special attention was paid to discovering the relative value of various fertilizers, organic and non-organic. In order to rehabilitate cotton as one of the principal remunerative crops of the western parts of the province, experiments have been directed both to discovering a superior long staple cotton most suitable to the province, and to bringing under control the pink boll worm pest, which in past years has made the growing of long staple varieties unremunerative. Over a thousand hybrid strains

of rice were kept under investigation with a view to isolating the most useful and promising types.

Seeds, Implements and Manure

55. The limit of the possibilities of seed multiplication in departmental farms has long since been reached, and further multiplication must depend on the willing co-operation of private farms, and areas served by the seed stores. Various methods have been explored to bring about multiplication through private sources, and to direct seed derived from the pure seed of departmental farms away from the common food grain stocks for further expansion in the fields. Perhaps the most urgent problem for agriculture in the immediate future is the organized preparation of compost fertilizer by a cheap and simple method, in order to replenish the fertility of soils exhausted by higher yielding crops and to enable cultivators to reap the full benefit from improved seed. Strenuous efforts have been made to evolve simple methods which can be understood by villagers to convert plant refuse, which now largely goes to waste, into manure. The growing appreciation of the advantages of light metal ploughs is reflected in the increased sale of farm implements.

Propaganda and Demonstration

56. Demonstrations in cultivators' own fields, which have proved to be the strongest propaganda weapon, have been greatly extended in range and utility. Two important new developments are the organizing of demonstrations on a group of fields on which different subjects are demonstrated simultaneously, and the remodelling of holdings combined with block sowing of crops. The latter development aims at inducing cultivators to straighten all field boundaries, to construct straight water channels, and to arrange planting in defined blocks of one crop instead of in scattered patches.

Cattle Breeding

57. The province has still to rely a considerable extent upon purchases of pure bred stock of the Hissar breed from the Punjab. The steady grading up of village herds in special breeding districts however is now justifying itself in the improved quality of the young stock, and it may shortly be possible to utilise the young male stock for general distribution throughout the province. The two factors to which above all the present poor condition of cattle in the province is due

are indiscriminate breeding and insufficient and unsuitable food during growth. It is hoped that the introduction of the burdizzo castrator will to some extent help to meet the first; while to meet the second efforts are being made to popularise the sowing of additional fodder crops, particularly of lucerne and berseem.

State Tube-well and Sugar Factory Zone Development

58. Grants from the Government of India for the specific purpose of the improvement of sugarcane growing and marketing round about sugar factories and state tube-well villages made possible a new phase of concentrated propaganda and development. In the factory areas the chief objects have been to introduce high yielding canes of high sucrose content of early, mid-season, and late ripening varieties, to guide cultivators in the most effective methods of manuring and handling their crops, and to organise the sale of the crops through co-operative associations. The aims in the tube-well areas are substantially the same, except that there is no agreement with factories for supply of cane.

The Lucknow Exhibition

59. At representative and instructive series of exhibits were arranged in the Agricultural Section of the Exhibition. Not only was there a full range of exhibits covering all the important crops as well as pest and disease control, marketing and preservation but displays were also arranged of silk-rearing, bee-keeping and dairying. Mechanical cultivation by tractor ploughing and gyrotillers, indigenous and modern agricultural implements, water lifts and tube-wells were effectively displayed in a field demonstration area.

Rural Development

60. The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture had emphasized the need for all Government Departments whose activities touched the lives of the rural population to concentrate on the improvement of village conditions. Special schemes of rural reconstruction in the Benares, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts, supervised by the Co-operative Department, had encouraging results, but the development and expansion of similar activities was hampered by lack of funds until a generous grant from the Government of India made it possible to frame a

concrete programme for concerted action in every district of the province. The present rural development scheme, started in April 1935, came into full effect from October 1935.

61. The object of this scheme has been not to create a new department parallel to the various development departments already in existence, but to provide conditions in which various beneficial departmental activities could be successfully co-ordinated, to encourage the organization of village groups through the medium of which improvements could be more effectively introduced, and above all to stimulate in villagers themselves a corporate will to self-help. The scheme provided for a staff of resident organizers, a local organization in each village taken under development, and a district association in each district under the chairmanship of the district officer to draw up a programme of work and to co-ordinate the activities of various departments. Six development circles were formed in each district, each circle comprising a compact group of twelve villages. A resident organizer was stationed at the central village of each circle, and an inspector appointed in each district to supervise the work of the organizers.

62. In the first year of working, the main scheme under the supervision of district officers was supplemented by certain special schemes, carried out in close association with the main scheme but under the direct control of the officers of various departments. These special schemes included well-boring, embankment and reservoir construction, fruit culture and goat and poultry breeding organized by the Agricultural Department, the distribution of village medicine chests and the organization of compact areas of 50 villages as health units through the Public Health Department, and industrial schemes to improve facilities for marketing the products of village industries through subsidized shops and co-operative stores. The special needs of the three hill districts were met by a lump grant of Rs.50,000.

63. In the light of experience gained in the first year of working it is proposed in future to concentrate on only four items of special activity, carefully selected with due regard

to local requirements, in addition to the main reconstruction programme. These special schemes will be carried out under the responsibility of the district officer, and not through departmental agency. Well-boring and embankment construction have proved useful and popular, and will continue in districts in which such work has proved successful. Provision has been made to continue and replenish the supply of medicine chests in rural development villages. In order to effect a rapid distribution of improved seed for sowing by the cheapest method, it has been arranged to exchange village stock for pure seeds, and to sell the village stock in the market for food. The only new scheme proposed is one to improve village cattle in selected areas by preventive innoculation, selective breeding, and castration of scrub bulls and young stock.

The Main Scheme

64. The three main lines of activities followed in the main scheme were economic improvement, rural health and sanitation and cultural improvements. Improved methods of cultivation were explained and demonstrated in selected village plots and provision for better seed made in improved seed stores. The willing co-operation of villagers was invited, and in many instances gained, in a concentrated drive to better rural sanitation in selected villages, and corporate efforts to improve the general sanitary condition of villages by filling up hollows, widening lanes, removing rubbish and dilapidated houses and constructing drains were begun in several places. Experience showed that while villagers appreciated value of manure pits and soakage pits, trench pattern latrines found little favour. An appreciation of the stimulus given by cultural activities to a desire for improvements in other directions led to the organization of games and sports, reading clubs, adult schools, village libraries, scouting and Junior Red Cross work which were taken up with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Civil Veterinary Department

65. An important experiment, known as the Special Tract scheme, was inaugurated in the Agra district for the more efficient combating of livestock epidemics. The scheme produced

satisfactory results and established that the spread of rinderpest can be effectively controlled by the use of tissue vaccine both at the actual focus of infection and as a prophylactic in surrounding villages. A special survey was made of the Garhwal district to consider the possibility of introducing sheep farming on scientific lines. Horse breeding was encouraged by the inauguration of one day Horse Shows in the breeding areas with prizes for the progeny of Government stallions and good brood mares.

66. The prevalence of that insidious infection, contagious abortion, which has proved an immense handicap in the dairy industry, was further investigated by means of sero-diagnostic tests in all cattle-breeding and dairy farms in these provinces. Goat-pox appeared for the first time in these provinces at the Goat Breeding Farm, Etah, and the Jumnapari stock of the same farm suffered from an obscure infection, the exact nature of which has not so far been determined.

FORESTS

67. The early start and abnormal rain of the 1936 monsoon brought both benefit and loss in the forests. With the prolonged hot weather and belated monsoon of 1935, 503 square miles of forest had been burnt by fire, but in 1936 the area so burnt was only 29 square miles. The resin industry, which had already suffered from low prices and the competition of substitutes, was further adversely affected by the excessive rain, which reducee the yield per 100 channels from 7·13 maunds to 6·04 maunds. Special concessions were made for the relief of the villages which had suffered in the abnormally heavy floods. A considerable area was thrown open for free grazing in the Gorakhpur division, and in the Ramgarh block thatching grass and fallen fuel were given free, and bamboos at concession rates, to the flood refugees. Free grants of timber were made in the North and South Kheri divisions and in Gonda and Bahraich.

68. An interesting experiment has been initiated in the use of *chir* poles. A trial consignment has been supplied to Messrs. Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. for preservative treatment and use for transmission, telegraph or telephone lines. If the experiment proves successful, it is hoped that the thinning

of the accessible *chir* forests may become possible. The important problems of *sal* regeneration continued to engage the attention of the Silviculturist. Artificial regeneration by means of *taungya* and the Panchayat Forest Movement made further progress.

TRADE INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

69. The trade recovery, noted in 1935, was maintained although there was no spectacular improvement. Defence preparations and rumours of war throughout the world were mainly responsible for an increased demand for raw materials. The price of agricultural products especially of wheat and hides appreciated, and after a number of years India re-entered the world market as an exporter of wheat. The rise in the price of primary products had, however, little effect on raising the purchasing power of agriculturists, who suffered from floods and an excessive monsoon.

70. No new trade agreement was ratified during the year. Negotiations however were initiated to reach a fresh agreement with Great Britain after notice had been given terminating the Ottawa Agreement. Until these negotiations were concluded it was decided to continue the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. As the existing protocol with Japan was due to expire in 1937; negotiations for a fresh protocol, were started during the year, but revealed wide divergence between the two countries on important matters.

71. A currency agreement between Great Britain, the United States of America and France was welcomed as an important step towards the stabilization of currency and international trade recovery. The rupee remained linked to sterling at 1/6. Money remained cheap, and the Government of India successfully floated a loan at 2½ per cent. The inter-bank call rate was ½ per cent. and the bank rate at the close of the year 3 per cent.

72. The price of gold fluctuated round about Rs.35 per tola and the price of silver about Rs.52 per 100 tolas. Exports of gold and silver were considerably lower than in the previous year, and a large quantity of silver was imported.

73. Internal competition among sugar manufacturers and increased production during the 1935-36 season led to a slump in the price of sugar, which at the end of the year was about Rs.7 a maund. Due to the fall in the price of sugar the minimum price of cane in the cane season 1936-37 was lower than five annas a maund. In November and December 1936 the average was four annas seven pies per maund.

74. Production of cotton yarn and cloth in the first nine months of the year was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but clearances, owing to the low purchasing power of the rural population, were not good, and prices remained low. Competition in the hosiery industry was particularly keen and prices were reported to have touched a record low level. Wool prices rose in the last three months of the year. Indian mills had to face severe competition, but maintained an improvement in quality.

75. The scheme for the development of the handloom weaving industry of the province worked satisfactorily. Six stores were started at Sandila, Bara Banki, Tanda, Mau, Etawah and Amroha. The marketing organization—the Handloom section in the Lucknow Emporium—did good business, the sales up to December 1936 amounting to Rs.77,891. A scheme to assist the wool cottage industry in the province was well received at the 8th Industries Conference held at Lucknow in December 1936 and has been submitted to the Government of India. If the proposals are accepted, it is hoped to set up a finishing and raising plant for blankets and to start at least two stores for marketing.

The U. P. Industrial Exhibition

76. No large provincial Exhibition had been held since the Allahabad Exhibition in 1911. The Hon'ble Minister of Industries first conceived the idea of holding an Exhibition to take stock of the economic development of the province during the last quarter of a century. The business community of Cawnpore offered their support at a preliminary meeting held in December 1935, and the proposal was finally accepted by Government. A representative Executive Committee was

appointed who drew up a comprehensive programme. The problem of financing this ambitious project on which Government were unable to incur expenditure on the same scale as the Allahabad Exhibition was solved by the generous offer of some leading industrialists to guarantee the Exhibition against loss up to a substantial sum. Important business interests gave an encouraging response to an invitation to participate, and all departments of Government agreed to co-operate. Thus encouraged, the Committee proceeded with their elaborate programme and an experienced architect was appointed to draw up a plan for the construction of spacious and semi-permanent structures.

77. Adverse natural conditions complicated the work of construction. The abnormal and incessant rain during the monsoon of 1936 delayed building, and caused many walls and buildings made largely of mud to fall down when half completed. Floods made the early lay out of roads impossible and hampered transport. Nevertheless, in spite of very great seasonal handicaps, the Exhibition was declared open to the public on December 5, 1936, the date originally announced.

78. The Exhibition demonstrated not only the achievements in this province in agriculture, small and major industries, fine arts, education and irrigation, but was embellished by the display of products from all over India and from many Indian States. The Government of Bengal, the Punjab, Bihar, Bombay and Madras had separate courts. Bengal put up a wide range of exhibits and organized demonstrations many of which had an important bearing on the problem of educated unemployment. The Central Provinces and Assam took stalls, and Burma sent exhibits to the Textile Museum. The premier State of India, Hyderabad, erected two pavilions, Mysore, Gwalior, Indore and Rampur had a pavilion each and Nepal, Baroda, Kashmir, Travancore, Rewa and Patna set up their own stalls. The Government of India gave a generous grant of Rs.30,000 for the handloom section and All-India Competitions, and over Rs.5,000 for the Sugar Court organized by the Central Sugar Research Institute. The East Indian Railway, the Post and Telegraphs Department, the Indian

Tea Cess Committee, the Coffee Cess Committee and North India Salt Revenue Department organized courts of educative value. Several leading industrial firms put up stands worthy of their reputation and standing, and some gave excellent demonstrations at considerable expense to themselves.

79. This Exhibition had four main purposes, to stimulate trade, to give instruction, to stimulate cultural and moral improvements and to provide amusement. At the close of the year it was in full swing, and during the Christmas holidays some 30,000 to 40,000 visitors came daily.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER

80. The Government's five-year programme of capital outlay on roads, financed from the province's share in the Central Road Fund and from borrowing plus contributions from the Central Government was approved in entirety by the Central Government. The second year of the programme was marked by increased activity and considerable progress was made. The reconstruction of the Grand Trunk Road between Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad, which is nearing completion, will when finished provide the longest stretch of cement concrete road in India. The full programme involves the reconstruction of and improvement of about 1,000 miles of existing metalled roads and the construction of some 150 miles of new metalled roads.

81. To meet the need for increased accommodation under the New Constitution, work was started on the extension of the Council House at Lucknow and on increasing the present seating accommodation in the Council Hall. The estimated cost of both works is about Rs.5 lakhs. Work on the construction of five new police stations has been delayed owing to the difficulty of burning bricks in and after the heavy monsoon. The urgent need to protect Gorakhpur and its neighbourhoods from floods in the Rapti river and its tributaries has been recognised by the inauguration of protection works at a cost of Rs.55,500.

82. The spread of electricity in the smaller towns continued. The licensees for Jaunpur town began supplies during the year, while applications were received for licenses for the towns of

Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Bahraich, and applications were invited for the distributon of electrical energy from the hydro-electric grid in groups of towns in the districts of Bareilly, Budaun, Etah and Muttra.

The Co-operative Movement

83. The movement had suffered in the past from an inadequately controlled expansion of rural credit and an imperfect realisation of the co-operative principle that improved credit must be linked with more efficient marketing and better living. After a period of reorganization, however, the movement has again begun to expand, profiting by the mistakes of the past, and has received additional impetus, especially during the past year, from the larger programme of rural reconstruction to which it is complementary. The expansion of the sugar industry under protection provided an opportunity for co-operative marketing which has not been missed, and the abundance of cheap money following the agricultural depression enabled banks to borrow and lend at cheaper rates.

84. The only important co-operative factory working during the year was the Biswan Co-operative Sugar Factory, which has increased its crushing capacity from 300 to 800 tons. Societies for supplying sugarcane to factories increased in popularity. During the last crushing season 74 lakhs maunds of cane were supplied, and an income of Rs.76,000 earned, derived from commission given by the factories. In the present season the number of maunds supplied is likely to reach a crore. The Government of India have recently given a grant from the sugar excise duty to promote a Cane Development Scheme, by which an area in the vicinity of a factory should be developed through better farming societies to grow a better quality cane and the supply and distribution organized through sale societies.

85. An experiment which has been attended with considerable success has been the repayment in kind to banks of cash advances. Under this system agents of the bank purchase grain at rates slightly higher than those prevailing in the market. In Moradabad, which took the lead in this experiment, percentage of collection to demand was as high as 81·51, and the bank made a profit of Rs.4,000.

86. The work of societies for consolidation of holdings is necessarily slow, since societies have no means of compulsion other than propaganda and public opinion, and success must depend on the voluntary co-operation of zamindars and tenants. However progress has been made in the Bijnor, Saharanpur and Moradabad districts.

87. The village welfare work carried on by the Co-operative Department under the name of better living and better farming societies has practically identical objects as the work taken up by the Rural Development organizations. The two organizations have appreciated the need for co-operation. Rural Development organizations have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, and officers of the Co-operative Department have been instructed to give such help as they they can in the formation of organizations for rural development.

EDUCATION

Depressed Classes

88. The growing desire for education and *esprit de corps* among the depressed classes was demonstrated by the increase of 17,000 in the number of depressed class students. This desire had been stimulated by Government through intensive propaganda, and its fulfilment made possible by special grants of stipends, scholarships and free text books. Particular emphasis was laid on the need for vocational training and instructions were issued to the heads of Government technical and industrial schools to give particular attention to depressed class students seeking admission to their schools.

General

89. There were few developments of note in the general system of primary, vernacular and secondary education. To improve and expand girls' primary education the 6¼ per cent. cut in the recurring grants to district boards ordinary primary education was restored. Compulsory primary education for girls was introduced in two village areas of the Lucknow district and primary education for boys extended to the Dharamnagri school in the Bijnor district. A committee was appointed to make recommendations for the more equitable adjustment and distribution of Government grants to district boards for vernacular education. In October 1936 an Employment Board was

established with a view to help educated young men to obtain employment, and an important committee was constituted with the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as its President to draw up a scheme for re-organizing secondary education.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General

90. Plague, cholera and small-pox, the major epidemic diseases, took less than their usual toll during the year. The abnormal rains however created conditions particularly favourable to an increase of malaria which was partially mitigated by the posting of medical officers for anti-malarial operations and the free distribution of approximately 4,000 lbs. of quinine and cinchona in 30 districts. Health conditions were generally more favourable than in the previous year.

Special Schemes

91. The District Health Service was extended to the districts of Agra, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Etawah, bringing the total number of districts under the scheme up to 34. Three additional travelling dispensaries were opened permanently during the year.

92. Portable medicine chests and *dais* boxes have proved popular in the villages. The stock of 3,084 chests were replenished and 1,516 new chests supplied in addition to 526 *dais* boxes. The Health Unit at Partabgarh, aided by a contribution of one fourth of the total cost from the Rockfeller Foundation of the United States of America, was able to continue its beneficial activities for another year.

93. In order to protect the younger generation from goitre which is endemic in parts of the Almora district, a scheme of prophylaxis for the treatment of school children was started in three villages of that district.

94. A Commission appointed by the League of Nations to make a preliminary survey for the Eastern Conference on Rural Hygiene which the League propose to hold in 1937, visited this Province in April and examined the measures which had been enforced for improving rural sanitation. The headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association were moved from Allahabad to Lucknow and the Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross made Honorary General Secretary of the Association with a view to ensuring the closest co-ordination between the two organizations.

Medical

95. The year was notable for the large sums secured in donations from private resources. Messrs. H. Horsman and A. Horsman of Cawnpore gave Rs.2 lakhs to and 'commemorate' the late Mrs. Ursula Horsman, which, supplemented by further subscriptions, will be utilized to reconstruct the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cawnpore. A sum of Rs.8,08,409 was made available from the "Silver Jubilee Fund" for distribution as follows :

	Rs.
(1) Maternity and Child Welfare under the Director of Public Health, United Provinces.	1,55,962
(2) Hospitals and others under the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.	2,67,800
(3) Dufferin Fund, United Provinces	2,66,000
(4) Red Cross Provincial Training Centre	1,00,000
(5) St. John Ambulance Association	10,169
(6) Miscellaneous	8,478

96. The amount sanctioned for the Dufferin Fund was allotted to various Women's and Dufferin Hospitals in the Province. The Central Council of the Dufferin Fund further sanctioned a grant of Rs.10,000, in addition to their annual grants, to enable urgent improvements to be made in the larger Dufferin Hospitals at Allahabad, Benares and Cawnpore, and in the Women's Medical School, Agra.

97. Sanction has been received for the construction of a Nurse's Home attached to the King George's Hospital, Lucknow at a cost of Rs.50,000 in the first instance. The Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital at Lucknow has been completed, but sanction of the provision of funds to enable it to start work had not been given at the close of the year.

Provincial Finances

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

98. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided that the allocation of certain revenues between Central and Provincial Governments in India should be settled by Orders in Council, of which drafts should be laid before Parliament. In order that Parliament might be furnished with an independent review of the financial position of the provinces and the Centre, His

Majesty's Government decided to entrust Sir Otto Niemeyer with the task of carrying out a preliminary enquiry. The case for this province was presented both personally at Delhi and through a comprehensive memorandum. In his report Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that the share of this Government in half the proceeds of the income-tax which were to be distributed among the provinces, should be 15 per cent. and that the central revenues should be charged with an annual grant to this province of ·25 lakhs for five years. These recommendations were accepted by Parliament.

99. Sir Otto Neimeyer further recommended the decentralisation of balances and the consolidation of provincial debts. The effect of this recommendation, which was accepted, will be that from the introduction of provincial autonomy the work of providing money when and where it is needed will devolve on the Finance Departments of the various provincial Governments. In pursuance of the same policy of decentralization and of making each provincial government dependent on its own credit for raising loans, it has been decided to discontinue the Provincial Loans Fund, which was financed by the Government of India and from which the provinces used to borrow money. In order to provide two crores to finance the capital expenditure during 1936-37 voted by the Legislature, this Government floated a loan through the Reserve Bank of India, at 3 per cent. per annum, issued at par repayable between 1961—66. The subscription list was opened on September 15, 1936 and was oversubscribed within a few hours.

100. The revised estimates of total revenue charged for 1936.37, including irrigation working expenses, amounted to 1346.32, a reduction from the original budget of 4.62. The revised estimate of revenue receipts at 1303.32 showed an improvement of 15.52 over the original budget, giving an estimated deficit on revenue account of 43. Adding an estimated deficit of 17.49 on capital account the revised estimates for 1936-37 disclosed a provincial deficit of 60.49. The free balance at the end of 1935-36 amounted to 37.11. The year 1936-37 is therefore expected to close with a provincial deficit of 23.38.

Excise

101. The most important change during the year was the introduction of the auction system for opium and hemp drugs. The question of replacing the surcharge system which had been inaugurated in 1922-23 was examined, and on the unanimous recommendation of the Provincial Excise Advisory Board, Government decided to introduce the auction system from April 1, 1936.

102. The auctions for drugs and opium shops held in February and March, 1936, gave promise of a largely increased revenue from licence fees. The bids for drug shops were 39·1 per cent. higher than the actual licence fees collected under the surcharge system for 1935-36, and those for opium shops 38·4 per cent. higher. Consumption of opium during the first three quarters of 1936-37 was much the same as that in the same period in 1935-36, but issues of *charas* rose from 16,239 seers to 18,506 seers.

103. With the election of new municipal and district boards, the excise licensing boards and excise advisory committees were reconstituted. As a result of the introduction of the auction system the boards no longer have the power of selecting licensees for drugs and opium shops, nor the committees the power of recommending licensees.

Local Self-Government

104. The period of suppression of the six municipal boards, namely, Hardoi, Hapur, Khurja, Benares, Nawabganj (Bara Banki) and Najibabad came to an end on December 31, 1936. General elections were held in all the municipalities by the middle of that month with a view to reconstituting them from January 1, 1937.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS

INTRODUCTORY

IT has been customary to include in every tenth annual administration report a resume of general information about the province, which would in the ordinary course of events have been contained in the report of the year 1931-32. As this was omitted from that report in the interests of economy, for the latest information on the following subjects a reference should be made to the General Administration Report for 1921-22 :—

	Pages.
(1) Physical Features, area, climate and chief staples	1—11
(2) Historical Summary	14—64
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Details of the last census are to be found on pages 7—12 of the General Administration Report for 1931-32.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS

1. Changes in the Administration.

1. There were no changes in the personnel of the Executive Council after the changes reported last year.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the province throughout the year. Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, KT., C.I.E., continued as Home Member, and Hon'ble Sir Joseph Miles Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., as Finance Member, Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, KT., was Minister for Local Self-Government, and Hon'ble Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, KT., M.SC., A.M.S.T., Minister for Education.

2. Character of the year

(See *the Government Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1935.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on the crops

2. The monsoon of 1934 had been in general adequate and well distributed, but a premature withdrawal in the eastern districts diminished the *kharif* outturn and retarded *rabi* sowing. October and November were practically without rain and the December rains inadequate. Frost and hail caused damage in most districts in the beginning of January, but timely rain later in the month did much to make up the loss. Low-lying *kharif* crops suffered from flood mainly in the Jhansi and Gorakhpur divisions, and remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned amounting to Rs.90,000 and Rs.3,89,000 respectively. In the *rabi*, remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs.4,72,000 were necessitated by the loss caused by hail and frost. The monsoon of 1935 was slow in asserting itself, but rainfall was general, if uneven, in July and the first half of August. A break in the second half of August and early September caused some loss to the *kharif* crops, particularly in the Lucknow and Allahabad divisions, and copious falls in September did not fully repair the damage. The monsoon withdrew in the third week of September.

Cultivated area and outturn

3. The total cultivated area was one per cent. above the average of the 30 years from 1902 to 1931, but one per cent. below that of the preceding year. The *kharif* area was larger by one per cent. than that of the preceding year but two per cent. below the normal, whereas the *rabi* area was 3·7 per cent. less than in the preceding year, but 2·5 per cent. above the normal. The outturn of all the principal *kharif* crops except *til* and of most of the *rabi* crops was higher than in the previous year.

Irrigated area

4. The net irrigated area rose by 4·2 per cent. to 10·61 million acres. The increase in Rohilkhand was very striking, being 40 per cent. in the canal-irrigated area and 110 per cent. in the well-irrigated area.

Prices

5. With the exception of sugarcane, the prices of the principal crops were, subject to seasonal fluctuations, fairly steady. A demand for sugarcane in excess of the supply led to a sharp rise in the price of *gur*.

Trade

6. There was some improvement in internal trade, but any recovery in foreign trade was hampered by the continued restrictions imposed by those countries who pursued a policy of national self sufficiency. The Indo-Japanese Convention gave some relief to the textile industry. *Silver prices* were artificially stimulated by the entry of the United States of America into the market as a buyer. The high price of gold in terms of rupees continued to encourage the export of gold.

Health

7. The year was free from serious epidemics.

3. Indian States

(See *the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.*)

Rampur State

Notable events

8. On the coming of the State into direct political relationship with the Government of India the Resident at Gwalior took the place of the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand division as Political Agent. A daughter was born to His Highness on May 25, 1936. The Annual Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference was held in Rampur under the presidentship of the Right Hon'ble His Highness the Aga Khan, and His Highness the Nawab was chairman of the Reception Committee. In addition to other distinguished visitors Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow paid a visit to Rampur on August 3, 1936, and His Excellency Sir Harry Haig and Lady Haig performed the opening ceremony of the Buland Sugar Factory on February 7, 1936.

State Forces

9. The total strength of the State Forces remained unchanged at 1,856, and expenditure was approximately the same as in the preceding year at Rs.6·65 lakhs. The State Band maintained its high standard of performance.

Finance

10. In April 1934 the State began to make payments by cheque on the Imperial Bank of India, a branch of which had been opened in the preceding year, instead of making payments in cash from the Treasury. Revenue had been estimated at Rs.63·86 lakhs in the hope that arrears amounting to Rs.13·07 lakhs would be collected in full. Actual receipts exclusive of the opening balance and receipts under "Debts" and "Deposits" amounted to Rs.41·73 lakhs plus 533 gold coins. On the expenditure side the original estimate of Rs.44·30 lakhs was revised and as finally sanctioned amounted to Rs.62·18 lakhs. Payments actually made against this sanction within the financial year amounted only to Rs.32·36 lakhs. After the close of the financial year, payments of Rs.31·41 were made for expenditure on objects for which provision had been made in the budget, and approximately Rs.15·35 lakhs were paid for works completed within the year for which no explicit budget provision had been made.

Administration of the land

11. The area under cultivation decreased from 355,761 acres to 351,628 acres. Of a total current revenue demand of approximately Rs.36 lakhs, Rs.27·92 lakhs were collected, and Rs.15,375 adjusted, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs.7·94 lakhs. Arrears from previous years amounted to Rs.12·41 lakhs, of which Rs.1·36 lakhs were realised and Rs.30,000 adjusted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs.10·75 lakhs. The chief reason for the unsatisfactory collections was the fact that no permanent remissions had been granted for some time past to meet the fall in agricultural prices and rents were mostly at pre-slump level. The summary settlement of all but *zamindari* and revenue free villages for a period of five years was taken up early in 1341 *Fasli*, and, as a result, the rental assessment was reduced from Rs.32·22 lakhs to Rs.26·40 lakhs. This reduction was received with great satisfaction by tenants and *mustagirs* and had a salutary effect on collections which were almost full in 1343 *Fasli*.

General conditions

12. While the rainfall over the six tahsils averaged 35·53 inches, its distribution was uneven, two tahsils suffering from a deficiency and one from excess. Westerly winds reduced the

outturn of the *rabi* crops in four tahsils. As a result of the opening of sugar factories the area under sugarcane showed a further increase.

13. The re-organization of the police force resulted in an appreciable improvement in their morale and achievements. Special attention was paid to stopping the prevalent habit of concealing crime, and largely as a result of these efforts, the total number of true cases reported rose from 837 to 1,280. Prosecutions increased from 249 to 346 and convictions from 177 to 233. Of the four cases of murder reported, in one case the murderer committed suicide, and in the others the murderers were convicted. Seven dacoity cases were prosecuted and convicted, compared with two cases prosecuted and acquitted in the previous year, and the most formidable gang of dacoits was effectively broken up. Police

14. The total expenditure during the year on buildings and roads amounted to approximately Rs.3 lakhs. The sanctioned budget for the irrigation department provided for a total expenditure of Rs.2·63 lakhs of which only Rs.0·79 lakhs were expended. Of the balance a sum of Rs.1½ lakhs provided for payment to the United Provinces Government in connexion with a scheme for pumping water from the Gangan river for the irrigation of the Shahabad Tahsil was not paid, as the scheme was abandoned by the United Provinces Government in favour of a programme of construction of tube-wells. The United Provinces Government undertook to construct ten tube-wells in the Shahabad Tahsil and to supply energy from the grid. Public Works

15. There were no deaths from plague, but cholera was responsible for 886 of the 8,921 deaths reported. The number of births fell from 7,873 to 7,524. The eleven dispensaries in the State continue to do good, work, and treated 301,771 outdoor patients during the year. Medical

16. The total number of schools was 109, inclusive of eight aided schools. Two new teachers were added to the staff of the Khurshed Girls' School, the number of girls in which rose from 128 to 158. Education

Municipal Administration

17. In May 1934 the first non-official chairman of the newly constituted municipal board of twelve elected and six nominated members assumed office. During the year 1935 the octroi administration and the fiscal system were reformed and revised.

TERHI-GARHWAL

Notable events

18. On the return of Major His Highness Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., from Europe, the Executive Council, which had been constituted at the time of his departure, reverted, and the administration was conducted in the normal way. On the sad news of the death of His Majesty King George V, the King-Emperor, all offices, bazars and schools were closed. Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.S.I., and Lady Glancy paid a friendly and private visit to the State on March 21, 1936. In addition to the customary annual celebrations of the birthdays of His Majesty the King-Emperor, of His Highness and Shri Teeka Sahib and the Dussehra Durbar, an important function was the celebration of the *Chaura karma* ceremony of Shri Teeka Sahib and the Kunwar Sahibs.

Weather and Crops

19. The average rainfall for the whole State was much below the normal, being 19·59″ against the normal average of 25″. The *rabi* crop, harvested at the beginning of the year was fair, but the *kharif* crop suffered considerably from scanty rainfall. Damage to the ensuing *rabi* crop was reported from several areas at the close of the year. The land revenue demand was collected without difficulty, and no coersive processes were necessary.

Finance

20. The year opened with a balance of Rs.5·0 lakhs. The total collection of revenue was Rs.19·36 lakhs, and total expenditure Rs.18·10 lakhs, giving a closing balance at the end of the year of Rs.6·25 lakhs.

Protection

21. Against a sanctioned strength of 330, the actual strength of the State Forces was 326, compared with 333 in the previous year. The urban police investigated 45 cases against 49 in the preceding year. The number of burglary cases reported rose from 4 to 17 and the value of property stolen from Rs.742 to Rs.2,308. The percentage of recovery however

increased from 2·7 to 34.3. Offences against the person were more frequent than serious offences against property. The most sensational case of the year was the murder of four pilgrims from Jaipur State while encamping near a roadside.

Local Self-Government

22. The Tehri Municipal Board worked satisfactorily. Every endeavour was made to induce the members of the *patti panchayats* to take a lively interest in their work.

Public Works Department

23. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department was Rs.4·86 lakhs compared with Rs.4·82 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs.4·61 lakhs was for original works, including Rs.3·89 lakhs on the important motor road from Chandrbhaga to Deoprayag.

Education

24. The number of institutions under the control of the Department was 87 against 80 in the previous year, and the total number of students 4·667 against 4·506. Expenditure on public instruction increased by Rs.16, 219 chiefly owing to the grant of more scholarships for higher and technical education.

Medical

25. The total number of out-door patients treated in Medical Institutions of the State fell from 49,351 to 42, 153, but that of indoor patients rose from 222 to 503. Cholera took a heavy toll of 1,034 lives, compared with 15 in the previous year.

Forests

Forests provide the highest single source of revenue in the State. The net surplus of revenue over expenditure showed a satisfactory increase from Rs.5·39 lakhs to Rs.6·07 lakhs. Important experiments on the growth of *kut* and other medicinal herbs have been carried on for several years past, and the result of the experiments give favourable prospects that when the areas selected can be worked on a commercial scale the revenue of the State will be largely expanded.

BENARES

Notable events

26. The Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated with great public enthusiasm. The sacred thread ceremony of Shri Maharaj Kumar Vibhuti Narayan Singh Bahadur was performed with due solemnity and Vedic rites in the Palace on March 25, 1935. His Highness paid a visit to Gaya to perform the Gaya Sradh of Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba. His Excellency Sir Malcolm (now

Lord) Hailey and Lady Hailey paid a farewell visit to the State in October 1934.

Conditions of the year

27. Rainfall was inadequate and below the normal in all three districts. In the absence of special calamities, however, the outturn of the crops was fair.

Finance

28. There was a marked improvement in the State finances. Receipts rose from Rs.17·65 lakhs and 13 gold mohars to Rs.19·38 lakhs and 25 gold mohars while expenditure dropped from Rs.17·31 lakhs to Rs.17·06 lakhs. The year closed with a balance of Rs.5·76 lakhs and 169 gold mohars against Rs.3·20 lakhs and 49 gold mohars in the previous year and the State debt was reduced by nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees.

Police

29. The number of all cognizable offences reported dropped from 852 to 812. Although 49 prosecutions were instituted under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number of cases of burglary continued to be high, being approximately one half of the total number of cognizable offences.

Public Health

30. Cholera and small-pox prevailed in Ramnagar and Chakia. The number of both out-door and in-door patients treated at State hospitals and dispensaries increased from 113,172 and 1,773 to 122,236 and 2,254 respectively. The cost of medical relief, however, fell from Rs.50,225 to Rs.48,783.

Education

31. The total expenditure on education was reduced from Rs.64,024 to Rs.62,597. The number of scholars in High Schools rose from 740 to 768, and of those in Vernacular Schools from 1,862 to 1,916.

4. Foreign Relations

32. The troublesome and protracted boundary dispute with the Tehri-Garhwal State continued and the hopes of an early agreed settlement which appeared bright in the middle of the year faded towards the end. The Government of Nepal were asked to co-operate in the preparation of a plan of some former Napalese territory land which had been taken in exchange for land in the Bahraich district for the headworks of the Sarda Canal at Banbassa. Little progress was made in the negotiations with the Nepalese Government concerning the Majha reservoir on the Basti-Nepal frontier.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

5. Realization of Land Revenue

(See *the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1935.)

Total demand and collection

33. The land revenue gross demand remained practically the same at Rs.712·25 lakhs. This figure was reduced to Rs.711·24 lakhs after deductions for land acquisition, diluvion and assignments. Government remitted Rs.11·85 lakhs for the fall in prices, Rs,3,78 lakhs on account of progressive enhancement of land revenue, and Rs.5·66 lakhs on account of agricultural calamities leaving a recoverable demand, excluding suspension of Rs.5,500 of Rs.589 89 lakhs, Rupees 589·74 lakhs or 99·98 per cent. was collected. The balance at the close of the year was Rs.14,800 compared with Rs.18,000 in the preceding year.

Irrigation

34. Owing to the large increase in *kharif* irrigation from canals, the current demand on account of occupier's rate rose from Rs.140·24 lakhs to Rs.158·6 lakhs. Including arrears the total demand was Rs.160·50 lakhs of which Government remitted Rs.1·11 lakhs. Exclusive of Rs.16,000 nominal, the uncollected balance at the the close of the year was Rs.2·02 lakhs compared with Rs.2·23 lakhs outstanding at the beginning of the year. Rupees 66,000 out of Rs 68,000 was realised on account of owner's rate. The steadily decreasing balance of unrealised arrears under direct collection indicated the greater experience and improved methods of the collecting staff.

Advances

35. Advances of *taqavi* were Rs.8·30 lakhs against Rs.7·08 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this sum Rs.1·40 lakhs were for permanent agricultural improvements and Rs.6·89 lakhs for seeds, bullocks and non-masonry wells. Collections again proved disappointing except in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Benares divissons and in Kumaun. Rupees 5·84 lakhs were suspended of Rs.35 lakhs due for collection, and of the net demand of Rs.29·16 lakhs only Rs.17·24 lakhs, or 59 per cent. were realised.

Coercive processes

36. The number of processes fell from 217,000 to 209,000. Warrants of arrest again decreased from 21,300 to 19,100 and the number of persons actually detained from 3,062 to 2,754. Excluding the milder processes of writ and citation, three-fifths of the coercive processes were used against defaulters of dues other than land revenue and local rates, although land revenue and local rates accounted for more than three-quarters of the total collections.

Remissions

37. Remissions in rent and revenue for the fall in prices were given on the same lines and on the same scale as in the preceding year.

Relief

38. The Debt Relief Acts and Rules made thereunder came into force, but were not working with full effect before the end of the year under review. The immediate result felt by debtors was a temporary relief from the urgency of old debts and a difficulty in incurring new ones.

6. Settlements

39. In Garhwal cadastral maps and records were prepared for 654 villages not surveyed in the previous settlement. The assessment of alluvial and short-term *mahals* was taken up in 11 districts and the revision of quinquennial assessments under the special rules in Bundelkhand was carried out in all four districts of the division. The roster rates for Puranpur tahsil (Pilibhit) were finally sanctioned.

7. Land Records

(See *the report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September* 30, 1935.)

General

40. The year was free from serious unrest and the subordinate land record staff were unable to plead the exigencies of the fluctuation scheme or the no-rent campaign as an excuse for inaccuracies. The Board of Revenue reminded the district staff of their primary responsibility for the correctness of records and made valiant efforts to restrain the use of supervisor kanungos for extraneous duties. The district headquarter

staffs were able to devote more time to testing the accuracy of records and ten more superintendent kanungos entered with zest on the task of justifying their appointments by unearthing the delinquencies of the subordinates. A year of hard work brought about a decided improvement in the land records. The head office staff were able to find time, in addition to their ordinary duties, to draft a revised Land Record Manual and to prepare the quinquennial wage and cattle census.

System of Records

41. The annual system of records, which was re-introduced from last year, continued to give general satisfaction, and appeared to increase the facility of checking and decrease the opportunity of interpolation. The testing of *khewats*, which was done by the supervisor under the quadrennial system, again reverted to registrar kanungos.

Patwaris

42. The re-allocation of Patwari circles in pargana Singarauli, tahsil Dudhi, district Mirzapur and in Uprauli and Chhibun of the Banda district was sanctioned. A revision of circles in tahsil Pawayan, district Shahjahanpur, resulted in the reduction of six patwaris and a saving of Rs.936 per annum. The percentage of qualified patwaris fell slightly from 97·45 to 97·41. 80·82 per cent. of patwaris were reported to be resident within their circles compared with 80·28 in the preceding year. Patwari returns were filed much more punctually than last year. The patwari school at Kheri was closed, but a new school was opened temporarily in Etawah, and the Azamgarh school, which had been opened as a temporary measure, was made permanent. Eight hundred and two regular students appeared in the patwari school examination compared with 691 in the preceding year: the percentage of passes rose from 64·3 to 73·7.

Testing of Records

43. There was a general increase in the amount of checking done both by superior officers and by supervisor kanungos. The percentage of errors detected was in most districts higher than in the preceding year. More attention was paid to map correction and maps are reported to be now more correct and up to date. A note-worthy increase was shown in the percentage of errors detected in the test of *khewats*.

8. Confiscated and Escheated Properties

44. An area of 103·52 acres of confiscated and escheated land was sold for Rs.5,064.

9. Government Estates

(See *the Government Resolution on the administration of Government Estates for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

General

45. The total area of Government Estates was approximately 2,000 squares miles, of which however less than 400 square miles was cultivated, and some 1,300 square miles forest, mostly of an indifferent quality. The total income increased by Rs.19,000 to Rs.12·44 lakhs, and the expenditure by Rs.22,000 to Rs.7·21 lakhs. The surplus profit of Rs.5·23 lakhs was credited to provincial revenues.

Tarai and Bhabar Estates

46. Net receipts at Rs.7·12 lakhs were practically the same as in the preceding year. Expenditure rose by Rs.24,000 to Rs.5·25 lakhs. The reorganization of the forest administration, the appointment of an extra officer and other essential improvements accounted for an increase of Rs.10,500 in Forest charges, and the expansion of anti-malarial work and the establishment of an Agricultural Farm at Haldwani increased general expenditure. Of the net demand of Rs.7·39 lakhs, 96·4 per cent. was collected, against 95·7 per cent. in the preceding year. An analysis of the figures of income and expenditure showed that the forests, which cover practically 900 square miles, yielded a surplus of Rs.2·01 lakhs, while from the cultivated area, which extends to nearly 200 square miles, income and expenditure were approximately balanced in the Tarai portion, and in the Bhabar there was a working loss of Rs.20,000.

47. An outstanding feature of the year was the reorganization of the forest staff and the completion of a working plan programme under the direct control of the Forest Department. Progress of the first importance was made in the natural regeneration of *sal* and in the making of *khair*, *shisham*, *semal* and *haldu* plantations with the object of conserving and extending the capital resources of the forests.

48. The area under cultivation showed a slight decline of 6,288 acres. The notorious unhealthiness of the area and the incursion of wild animals into the fields combined with the fall in prices have so far prevented a full recovery of cultivation, but new settlers were encouraged by liberal concessions in terms of cultivation and by the advance of Rs.25,000 *taqavi* for wire fencing of fields, which has proved more effective against wild animals than walling, and of Rs.5,654 for seed and bullocks. To cope with malaria, which is endemic in the area, the quinine and plasmoquine course of treatment, which was introduced in the preceding year, was continued, and good work was done by sanitary inspectors and voluntary aid parties in filling up pits and treating mosquito breeding grounds with paris green. There was a marked advance in improving the supply of drinking water, 99 hand pumps being fixed and three artesian wells bored.

Garhwal-Bhabar Estate

49. Revenue rose slightly from Rs.42,200 to Rs.43,700, but expenditure showed an excess of Rs.2,900 at Rs.27,900. There was a small reduction in cultivated area and deaths exceeded births. The notable feature of the year was repair of the canal headworks which had suffered from floods caused by continued denudation of the hills. Better drinking water and intensive anti-malarial measures are urgent needs in this area.

The Stone Mahal (Mirzapur)

50. Receipts increased by Rs.4,000 to Rs.96,000 and expenditure was lower by Rs.8,000 at Rs.49,000 the surplus thus rising to Rs.47,000. The main source of income is the ancient duty on stones extracted and dressed by private enterprise under license. There was a small fall in the revenue from building stone, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased export of hand-mills, querns and curry-stones. Rupees 32,000 was expended on maintaining nearly 60 miles of metalled roads.

Dudhi Estate (Mirzapur)

51. In this considerable estate of 620 square miles in the remote south-east of Mirzapur, of which 357 square miles are forest and 87 square miles cultivated, receipts fell from Rs.93,600 to Rs.74,200, as a result partly of the adjustment of Rs.13,200 advance collections and partly of the fall of Rs.7,300 in the income from lac. Expenditure rose by Rs.900 to Rs.55,800.

The forests yielded an income of Rs.49,000 and cost Rs.30,000 while the rest of the estate brought in Rs.25,000 and cost Rs.26,000, mainly in public works, education, and medical relief.

Other Estates

52. The Allahabad Estates, which extend to an area of 36,000 acres, showed a surplus on administration of Rs.86,000 and the well managed Ghazipur estate of 3,900 acres a surplus of nearly Rs.27,000. Smaller miscellaneous estates, which were scattered over 22 districts and numbered 452, returned a total income of Rs.1·78 lakhs with an expenditure of only Rs.0·37 lakhs.

Soldiers' Settlement Estates (Kumaun)

53. The settlers enjoyed a prosperous and comfortable year in spite of scanty winter rains. The Soldiers' Club and the three schools in the Estates flourished. Although the number of resident *jagirdars* has gradually risen since 1927, there are still 151 absentees compared with 57 residents.

10. Wards' estates

(See *the Report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September* 30, 1935.)

Estates under management

54. Seven estates were released, and eleven estates taken over, whereby the total number under management increased from 182 to 186. The most prominent estate released was that of Majhauli, in which during 25 years of Court of Wards' management the rent roll had increased from Rs.1·29 lakhs to Rs.1·70 lakhs and Rs.1·50 lakhs had been invested. Thirty-nine proposals or requests for assumption were considered. Of the eleven, in which charge was assumed, the most important estates were the Kala Kanker estate, district Partabgarh, and the Sissendi estate, district Lucknow.

Collections

55. Excluding remissions, suspensions and advance collection, the net recoverable current demand was Rs.117·56 lakhs against Rs.113·99 lakhs of the preceding year. The collections rose from 102·10 lakhs to Rs.107·69 lakhs, giving a percentage of 94 against 91. Percentages of collection showed very large variations in various districts; whereas in the Benares, Jhansi and Fyzabad divisions, percentages were 98, 97 and 96 respectively, in Meerut division the percentage was only 77. In the

Balrampur estate current collections rose from 95 to 97 per cent. The percentage of collection of arrears to arrear demand rose from 27 to 27·5, and outstanding arrears at the close of the year were 17 lakhs.

Cost of management

56. The cost of management was Rs.14·1 lakhs, and the percentage to actual income 11·3, the same as last year.

Payment of debts

57. Debts due at the close of the year amounted to 206 lakhs against 222 lakhs in the preceding year. Fresh loans were raised amounting to 4·98 lakhs. Twenty-three lakhs compared with 26 lakhs in the preceding year were paid towards repayment of debt of which Rs.3·16 lakhs were borrowed, 1·85 lakhs realised from the sale of property, and 17·99 lakhs from surplus profits. 2·90 lakhs due from the Partabgarh estate to the Balrampur estate was written off as part of the dowry on the occasion of the marriage of the 7th Maharaj Kumari of Balrampur to the Raja of Partabgarh.

Liabilities decreased in only three-fifths of the indebted estates, and in most of the remaining indebted estates in which either interest charges only were paid or liabilities actually increased, the liquidation of debt constituted a problem difficult of solution until the lifting of the economic depression. The Encumbered Estates Act gave some relief, and applications were filed under this Act on behalf of the majority of estates not wholly indebted to other estates under the Court of Wards. In order however to obtain for indebted estates a rate of interest more favourable than the 4½ per cent. payable to Government under a liquidation scheme and for creditors a more favourable rate than 3½ per cent. payable by Government under the Act, the Court carried on private negotiations with creditors with a view to compromising on an agreed rate of interest higher than 3½ per cent. and less than 4½ per cent.

Wards

58. The expenditure on maintenance and education of wards and their families increased from Rs.22·61 lakhs to Rs.30·03 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the expenditure on the marriages of the 7th Maharaj Kumari of Balrampur and the Rajkumari of Deara. Of 141 wards between the ages of 10 and 21, 94 were reading at school or college. The amount spent on

the education of the wards was Rs.1·65 lakhs and on their relations Rs.0·27 lakhs. Sixteen wards were trained in estate management.

Improvements

59. The sum spent on improvements decreased from Rs.12·04 lakhs to Rs.11·67 lakhs, of which the largest item was Rs 3·39 lakhs spent on irrigation. The large and well managed estates of Balrampur and Ajodhya, as in past years, took the lead in agricultural improvement. In Balrampur canal irrigation was extended and a scheme of the greatest importance for the provision of cheap electricity was initiated. The Ajodhya estate set a high standard of the practical application of the rural development scheme in all its phases, which other solvent estates have been encouraged to emulate.

(a) Tenantry education

60. Expenditure increased from 0·84 lakhs to Rs.1·01 lakhs. Eighteen schools were entirely maintained and grants were given to numerous others.

(b) Medical and sanitation

61. Total expenditure rose from Rs. 2·01 to Rs. 2·54 lakhs. Rupees 82,900 was spent on 21 estate dispensaries and Rs.17,000 as grants-in-aid, Rs.6,000 in free medicine to the tenantry, and Rs.1·12 lakhs in sanitation.

(c) Co-operative societies

62. The number of societies increased from 439 to 546 with a working capital of Rs.8 lakhs. The financial position of most societies was fairly sound, and recoveries exceeded advances.

Litigation

63. The number of rent suits filed was 7,289 compared with 7,134 in the preceding year. Suits for arrears fell from 4,654 to 3,555, but suits for ejectment increased from 2,455 to 3,723, chiefly owing to an increase of 1,074 in the Amethi estate (Sultanpur). Two thousand four hundred and sixty applications were filed under section 39 of Court of Wards Act involving Rs.2·42 lakhs, of which 47 per cent. was recovered. In 11 suits exceeding Rs.10,000 for or against the Court of Wards, one was decided in its favour, four against it, and six remained pending. Of 20 appeals of a valuation of more than Rs.10,000 in each case, four were decided wholely, and one partly, in favour of the Court of Wards: one was decided against the Court of Wards, and 14 remained pending.

General

64. The Court in furtherance of its present policy of establishing a Court of Wards' service and of dispensing with the services of Government servants on loan, framed statutory rules for the recruitment of special and assistant managers. The new Court inaugurated by the Amendment Act of 1933 disposed of a large volume of important business.

11. Revenue and Rent-Paying Classes

(See *the Government Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1935 *and the appendices thereto consisting of reports by the Board of Revenue.*)

Tenancy Litigation, Agra

65. The number of institutions during the year under report increased from 524,883 to 539,808. Of these the largest group was again suits for arrears of rent which numbered 290,545 against 293,281 in the preceding year. The increased number of ejectments and relinquishments makes it improbable that this small proportionate decrease in rent suits was due to the improved paying capacity of the tenants. Disquieting increases were shown in the number of applications for relinquishment, which rose from 21,238 to 25,315, and of suits and applications for ejectment which rose from 171,574 to 182,855. Increase in the total number of institutions of all classes was highest in Rohilkhand division in which the rise amounted to 7,503.

Appeals

66. The number of appeals filed before Collectors increased from 7,597 to 8,290, but the number before Commissioners fell to 3,654, and before the District Judges to 1,489.

Tenancy Litigation in Oudh

67. The total number of suits and applications rose from 77,413 to 85,490. The number of suits and applications for ejectment and assistance to ejectment which had risen by over 8,000 in the previous year, increased still further by 4,411 to 35,662, and the area from which ejectment actually took place increased proportionately. In Fyzabad division the area from which ejectment by notice actually took place rose from 6,239 to 23,551 acres.

Appeals

68. Eight hundred and twenty-one appeals were filed before Collectors against 876 in the previous year. Six hundred and eighty-three appeals were taken to the Commissioners' court and and 635 to the Judges' court.

Protection

69. In Agra the total area held by occupancy tenants declined from 10,019,585 acres to 9,907,836 acres and that held by tenants for 12 years or more from 3,363,234 to 3,304,644 acres. This loss was partially made up by the increase of area held by statutory tenants and their heirs from 6,826,165 to 6,967,796. The entire protected area exclusive of the area held by non-occupancy tenants or by tenants Government estate other than nazul, was 20,372,780 acres, 94·9per cent. of the total holdings' area.

Mutation

70. The number of recorded changes in proprietary right rose from 214,554 to 244,546. The most striking increase was in the number of "succession" cases, the number of which exceeded those of the previous year by 40,881. This has been attributed both to increased mortality among proprietors and more timely reporting by patwaris. A noteworthy decrease of 8,387 in the number of transfers by mortgage appears to be partly due to the restriction of rural credit brought about by the passing of the Debt Acts, and the consequent difficulty experienced by petty zamindars in inducing money-lenders to grant loans on the security of their property. The number of cases under the head "Sales under orders of the court" showed a high proportionate decrease from 6,384 to 3,730 chiefly caused by the postponement of sales under the orders of the Government.

Partitions

71. The number of new applications rose slightly from 2,533 to 2,587. Including applications left over from previous years, 2,463 against 2,542 were finished, leaving a balance of 2,972 pending applications compared with 2,846 of the previous year. The draft of a new Partition Manual was completed and submitted to Government for sanction.

Disposal of suits

72. The rate of disposal of original suits nearly kept pace with the increased number of institutions. In Agra 718,807 suits were decided compared with 694,543 in the previous year, and in Oudh 108,888 compared with 99,634 leaving pending balances of 113,553 and 3,770 respectively.

Appeals under the Land Revenue Act and Kumaun Rules

73. The number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act before Collectors decreased from 7,576 to 6,948. Only 6,708 were decided against 7,867 and the pending balance rose from 1,036 to 1,290. Two thousand and eighty-five appeals were filed before Commissioners against 2,409 last year. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-five were decided against 2,291 in the preceding year and the closing balance fell from 686 to 606.

Land Acquisition

74. One thousand and fifty-three acres were acquired for public purposes, including 184 acres by private negotiation, compared with 1,310 acres in the previous year. Compensation decreased from Rs.3·03 lakhs to Rs.2·63 lakhs.

Execution of decrees

75. New applications numbered 203,865 compared with 191,760 in the preceding year and 203,933 compared with 190,597 were decided, leaving a balance of 29,712. The percentage of collection to total demand, although somewhat higher than in the preceding year, was only 36·5. There was considerable divergence in the percentages of collections between various divisions, which cannot be fully explained by varying local conditions. In Kumaun and Lucknow division collections were cent. per cent. whereas in Meerut division they were as low as 21·7 per cent. and in Fyzabad division 22·4 per cent.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION

12. Course of Legislation

76. The following Acts were passed by the Local Legislature of the United Provinces in the year 1935 :—

1. An Act to provide for the establishment of national parks and the preservation of wild animal life or other objects of scientific interest therein, and for incidental matters.
2. An Act to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (II of 1916).
3. An Act to amend the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934 (XXVII of 1934).
4. An Act to amend the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934).
5. An Act to provide for the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles in the United Provinces.
6. An Act to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914).
7. An Act to extend the operation of the United Provinces Special Powers Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932).
8. An Act to amend the United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).
9. An Act to amend the United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1932 (XI of 1932).

13. Police

(See *the report of the Administration of the Police*, 1935.)

General

77. Although communal riots were less frequent than in the previous year, relations between the two major communities remained strained, and demanded a disproportionate share of the time and attention of the police. Nevertheless, with a further decrease to 20 in the number of political prosecutions, the police force, freed from the uncongenial task of combating illegal political agitation, was able to pay greater attention to the prevention and detection of ordinary crime, and there was a remarkable decrease in dacoity, burglary and theft.

Crime statistics and investigations

78. The number of true cases of cognizable offences reported to the police fell from 62,419 to 58,958. Of cases investigated, the percentage of convictions obtained was 23·9 compared with 21·8 last year. Non-cognizable reports numbered 150,057 againt 146,489 of the preceding year. In spite of the larger number of registered motor vehicles, prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act have progressively declined during the last five years, from 8,496 in 1931 to 4,996 in 1935. This decrease has been attributed to a better knowlege of the Motor Rules.

Murder and culpable homicide

79. Exclusive of false cases and cases in which murderers committed suicide, 897 cases of murder were reported during the year, compared with 862 in 1934. In addition, there were 40 murders by dacoits against 48 in 1934. The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was again 443. The percentage of convictions to reports of murder showed a small improvement from 23 to 24. An attempt was made, towards the end of the year, to classify murders with a view to discovering the number of crimes which could be attributed to professional murderers and the degree of success obtained by the police in dealing with them. The classification showed that about 200 murders were probably the work of professionals of whom not much more than one in ten was caught and convicted.

Rioting

80. In spite of the greater use of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, preventive action under which was taken in 1,762 cases compared with 1,497 in 1934, the number of true cases of rioting rose from 1,958 to 1,969. Of the 31 communal riots the most noteworthy occurred in the districts of Agra (at Firozabad), Bulandshahr, Kheri, Bara Banki and Budaun.

Grievous hurt

81. Reports of grievious hurt increased by 69 to 2,641. Eighty-nine per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction compared with 87 per cent. in 1934.

Dacoity

82. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the decline in the number of reports of dacoity which fell from 678 to 518, the lowest figure for 23 years. The greatest improvement took place in the Gorakhpur, Meerut, Agra and Fyzabad divisions.

The considerable measure of success obtained in fighting this dangerous form of crime is a tribute to the special efforts made by all members of the force to prevent the formation of gangs of dacoits and to break up those already in existence. In this they received considerable assistance from villagers, who not only loyally co-operated on a number of occasions, but showed a growing disposition to take the initiative in resisting depredations.

Robbery

83. While reports of robbery decreased from 609 to 501, the percentage of cases reported which ended in conviction increased from 24 to 29.

Burglary

84. Burglaries reported, numbering 31,777, were nearly 2,000 fewer than in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions to reports (13) was the highest ever obtained. The fall in the number of burglary reports which has continued practically without intermission for the last twenty years, and the rise in the percentage of conviction must be attributed in part to improved methods of detection.

Theft

85. There was a drop of approximately 300 to 16,856 in the number of reports of theft, of which 22 per cent. (or 94 per cent. of those which resulted in prosecution) ended in conviction. The only noteworthy increase was in thefts of bicycles, of which 1,490 were reported against 1,341 in 1934. The police however were successful in recovering 377 bicycles compared with 306 in the preceding year. One hundred and ten fire arms of all kinds were stolen of which 41 were recovered. Cattle theft again increased, from 3,520 to 3,692.

Other crimes

86. The total number of true reports of kidnapping fell slightly from 722 to 716. There was no change in the number of true cases of harbouring reported, but a satisfactory increase from 12 to 20 was shown in the number of convictions. Although the number of true reports of poisoning were fewer by two, an analysis of the reports revealed a disquieting increase in the work of professional poisoners, of whom only 6 were convicted although there were 35 reports in which their handiwork was suspected. The district police are particularly handicapped in their work against these criminals who from habit and self-interest are peripatetic, while the Criminal Investigation

Department have not at present sufficient staff to undertake the investigation of this form of crime. Several important cases of embezzlement were successfully prosecuted, noteworthy among which were embezzlements of Rs.2,000 by the Government Treasurer of Bilhaur, Cawnpore, of Rs.50,000 in the Benares Hindu University, of Rs.5,000 from the funds of St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, and of nearly a lakh of rupees by the Managing Director of Messrs. Peake Allen & Co.

Prevention and Surveillance

87. New history sheets to the number of 7,255 were opened, and 7,462 closed, leaving 42,900 in existence at the close of the year. Orders under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code were passed against 4,543 persons compared with 4,412 in 1934, while 2,953 persons compared with 2,688 were bound down under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Absconders

88. At the close of the year 2,467 names of registered absconding offenders remained on the registers, a decrease of over 120. Among those arrested no fewer than 96 had been absconding for more than five years.

Criminal Tribes

89. There were 46 criminal tribes and 39 mixed gangs in the province. The number of registered members rose by 99 to 40,552. The registration of 1,369 was cancelled, of 416 for good behaviour, of 249 owing to old age and of 704 owing to death. One thousand four hundred and sixty persons were newly registered and eight were added owing to interprovincial transfers. Exemption from registration on account of good behaviour was granted with much greater liberality than in the previous year, no fewer than 1,531 persons being so exempted compared with 241 in the previous year. The gypsy tribes, which numbered 6,070 when registered in 1920, continued to show signs of reformation and of settling as useful and law-abiding members of the community and the number of registered members fell to 3,355. The Bauriah of the Muzaffarnagar district, however, showed no such signs and extended their criminal activities both within and without the province. The Kalyanpur settlement showed a profit of Rs.12,690 compared with Rs.16,878 in the previous year. The Salvation Army settlements and the Aryanagar settlement at Lucknow continued their excellent work.

Railway Police

90. There was no serious derailment or collision and the year was free from political crimes and labour troubles. Reports of heinous crime increased slightly. Of the two dacoities reported, one was proved to be a concocted case and in the other the accused were caught and convicted. An increase in passenger-hall and platform thefts and in thefts from good thefts from goods sheds and yards was to some extent counter-balanced by a decrease in the number of goods and passenger train thefts.

Criminal Investigation Department

91. Sixteen new cases, the same number as in 1934, were taken up during the year, and, inclusive of those pending from the previous year, 24 cases were actually handled of which 10 were convicted, one was acquitted and three were pending at the close of the year. In the remaining ten cases investigation was abandoned without prosecution. The three additional inspectors, who had been sanctioned for one year in February 1934, reverted to their districts during the year, and owing to shortage of staff the investigation of 15 cases had to be refused. Assistance was given to the district police in three cases only, compared with seven in 1934.

92. Terrorists acts were infrequent and mainly confined to small *goonda* groups infected with revolutionary tendencies. The only organized case in which a revolutionary conspiracy was proved was the Ballia Mail Train Robbery of November 1934.

Police Training School

93. Ninety-three cadets ware admitted to the school at the beginning of the year, including 31 sent for training from Indian States and Agencies. In addition, 13 probationary Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, including two officers from Hyderabad State and one from Jodhpur, were under training. The courses recommended by the Police Training School Committee in the previous year, which aimed at redressing the balance between practical understanding and theoretical knowledge in favour of practical understanding, were introduced during the session. A greater insistence on the improvement of physical qualities halved the number of admissions to hospital during the year.

Motor Traffic

94. The growth in all forms of motor traffic continued, and caused much additional work to the police force. During the

year 1,415 motor cars, 105 motor cycles and 769 public buses were registered for the first time. One hundred and sixty-seven persons were killed, and 877 injured in motor accidents compared with 152 and 800 in the preceding year. The receipts from motor fees of all kinds rose from Rs.2,55,726 to Rs.2,66,865.

Cost of the Force

95. The actual cost of the Force during the year was Rs.1,62,78,533. The estimated cost was Rs.1,64,78,344, but of this sum approximately two lakhs of rupees were resumed by Government as a measure of economy. The cost per head of the population was Rs.0·34 per annum, a figure which is lower than that of any province in India excepting Bihar and Assam.

Buildings

96. Actual expenditure on major works was only Rs.13,385 compared with Rs.92,142 in the previous year. Minor works and maintenance and repairs cost Rs.3,21,917, a sum more than Rs.30,000 less than that spent in 1934.

Discipline, Health and Morale

97. Apart from orderly room punishments, 585 officers and men were punished departmentally by dismissal or reduction, and 37 after judicial trial. One sub-inspector, nine head constables and naiks and 44 constables were punished departmentally for corruption, ill-treatment or extortion. Discipline and morale were excellent: resignations fell from 186 to 153 and there was only one case of desertion. The average percentage of admissions to hospital was 33·9. Efforts to reduce this high figure have been hampered by the paucity of funds to rebuilt insanitary and unsuitable quarters.

14. Criminal Justice

(See *the reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December* 31, 1935.)

AGRA

Judicial Staff

98. The number of session divisions remained unchanged. In addition to the permanent courts an Additional District and Sessions Judge was posted to Cawnpore for the whole year. Temporary Sessions and Subordinate Judges worked in Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor for the whole year, and in 14 other districts for shorter periods.

Number of trials

99. The total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported during the year rose from 79,014 to 81,857 of which 52,360, an increase of 1,740, were brought to trial. The increase was spread over nearly all important classes of crimes other than crimes against the State and public tranquillity and unnatural offences. Noteworthy increases both in offences against the person and against property occurred in Gorakhpur. The total number of cases reported under the Code of Criminal Procedure and special and local laws also including those pending from the previous year rose from 130,927 to 131,594.

Duration and result of trials

100. The average duration of cases in the courts of honorary magistrates and district magistrates was higher, but the average for all courts dropped by one to eight days. Three thousand one hundred and forty cases remained pending for more than six weeks, an increase of 308 on the preceding year. The number of witnesses examined in magisterial courts rose from 218,776 to 224,370, but in the courts of session the number fell from 29,657 to 28,261. Those detained in magisterial courts for more than two days numbered 9,548, a decrease of 151, and in the courts of session 4,468, a decrease of 295. The total number of persons under trial before magistrates under all cases was 275,736, of whom 135,816 were convicted, 6,447 were committed to sessions and 7,199 remained under trial at the close of the year. In trials for offences under the Penal Code however only 34,896 were convicted of 138,071 brought to trial. In spite of the high proportion of acquittal or discharge in trials under the Indian Penal Code, the provisions of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were utilized in 222 cases only.

Punishments

101. Death sentences were passed by courts of sessions on 172 persons: the sentences of 59 were confirmed by the High Court, 41 were released, and sentences of 29 were modified. The cases of the remaining 43 remained pending. Fifty-nine persons were executed, compared with 52 in 1934 and 335 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, an increase of 33. Of 15,663 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 2,000 received imprisonment for periods exceeding two years.

Sentences of imprisonment for fifteen days and under decreased from 1,301 to 1,079. Only 750 persons were sentenced to whipping of whom 67 were juveniles. The number of first offenders released on probation rose from 2,481 to 2,675, but the number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 fell from 269 to 158. Fines imposed in courts of sessions increased from Rs.25,425 to Rs.86,005, but of this sum only Rs.8,876 was realised. In magisterial courts fines imposed amounted to Rs.8,52,181 and realization to Rs. 6,64,459 compared with Rs.8,72,633 and Rs.6,44,225 respectively in the preceding year.

Appeals and Revisions

102. The total number of appellants before all courts rose from 26,502 to 26,782; of whom 14,205 were unsuccessful, the sentences of 2,842 were altered, and the sentences of 5,190 were reversed. Applicants for revision decreased from 6,579 to 6,377, of whom 2,585 were before the High Court who altered the sentences of 854.

The number of persons before the High Court on appeals by Government rose from 223 to 276. Appeals were allowed against 116 persons, and dismissed against 79. Of the remaining 80 four persons died and the appeals against 76 persons were pending at the close of the year.

OUDH

Judicial Staff

103. The number of permanent sessions courts remained the same as in the preceding year. One court of a temporary District and Sessions Judge created in 1934 to try the Ajodhya riot cases continued for a few months in the year under review, and temporary Sessions and Subordinate Judges' courts were created for a few months in Hardoi, Lucknow, Bahraich and Gonda.

Number of trials

104. Offences reported increased by 2,084 to 88,427, an increase of 43 per cent. over the figures for 1930. Offences under the Indian Penal Code rose from 23,349 to 24,878, and those under special and local laws from 59,702 to 59,936. Of 88,427 offences reported, 12,487 were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 6,260 struck off as false. Of the reports struck off as false, nearly half came from

Lucknow district. Cases committed to sessions increased by five to 702, but the number of persons committed decreased by 43 to 2,226, Under the Indian Penal Code there was a net rise of 508 in offences affecting the human body, although offences of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, unnatural offences, miscarriage and rape showed a decrease, and a net increase of 719 in offences against property although reports of robbery and dacoity were fewer in number. Under special and local laws the most notable increases were of 1,210 under the Cruelty to Animals Act, and of 1,203 under the Railways Act, and the most notable decrease of 1,380 under the Municipalities Act. Forty per cent. of cases were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but only 71 complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Persons ordered to furnish security for keeping the peace, numbered 2,457 compared with 2,097 in the preceding year and 1,492, compared with 1,409 last year, were bound down to be of good behaviour.

Duration of trials

105. The average duration of trials in sessions courts fell from 73 to 71 days, and the number of cases decided after six weeks from 565 to 554. In magisterial courts the average duration of cases slightly exceeded the previous year's figure, but the rise in the number of cases which took more than six weeks for disposal was considerable, being most conspicuous in the districts of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Hardoi and Partabgarh.

Punishments

106. Eighty persons were sentenced to death against 68 in 1934, and 36 persons were actually executed. There was a general increase in long-term sentences, 212 being sentenced to transportation for life against 151, ninety-four to imprisonment for more than seven years against 52, and 735 compared with 566 to imprisonment of from two to seven years. In magisterial courts the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than 15 days, including those sentenced in default of furnishing security, was 5,821, an increase of 582, and the number sentenced to short-terms of 15 days or less dropped from 510 to 445. In courts of sessions fines imposed fell from Rs.20,195 to Rs.12,455 of which only Rs.1,410 was realised. In

magistrates' courts Rs.2,25,497 was imposed as fines, compared with Rs.1,82,242 in 1934, of which 68 per cent. was realised. Sentences of whipping were passed on 195 persons including 22 juveniles, against 176 in 1934. The number of first offenders released on probation or after admonition showed an appreciable increase of 566 to 2,387.

Appeals and Revisions

107. Appellate work increased in magistrates' courts, courts of session and before the Chief Court, and the year closed with heavy pending files. The number of appellants in all courts rose from 6,173 to 6,999 and 877 were pending trial at the close of the year. In the courts of sessions the percentage of successful appeals against the decisions of assistant sessions judges showed a noteworthy increase from 16 to 28, but in the Chief Court the percentage of successful appellants dropped from 26 to 11. Government appeals were preferred against orders of acquittal of 15 persons in six cases, compared with 36 persons in 14 cases in the preceding year. Including cases pending from the previous year 11 cases were decided involving 34 persons. Government appeals were wholly successful against 16, partially successful against seven and wholly unsuccessful against 11. In Revision Chief Magistrates of districts reversed the sentences of only 20 applicants out of 760 whose applications were decided and in the courts of sessions only 22 sentences were reversed out of 1,350 applicants. The Chief Court disposed of the applications of 577 persons, altering the sentences of 40, and reversing the sentences of 162.

15. Prisons

(See *the Report on the Prison Administration of the United Provinces for* 1935.)

General

108. The release of all prisoners convicted of offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement enabled the jail administration to spend more time on its normal duties. Special attention was paid to the improvement of the condition of old and infirm prisoners by increasing their morning food and giving them an extra blanket in the winter. To prevent the corruption of casual juvenile offenders through evil associations, juvenile offenders classed as casual were separated from

those classed as habitual and concentrated in separate central jails. The supply of one bi-weekly newspaper to A and B class prisoners in addition to weekly papers already supplied did not prevent a number of B class prisoners resorting to hunger strikes for the redress of their supposed grievances.

Jail Population

109. The total daily average was 31,659 compared with 31,925 in the preceding year. The jail population was highest in June at 32,318 and lowest in July at 30,772. Habituals formed 32·9 per cent. of the total convict population compared with 37·8 in 1934. The percentage of convicts admitted who had been sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months was 42·51, and number of juveniles admitted increased by 38 to 3,203.

Conduct and Discipline

110. The year was free from any serious riot or disturbance. There were in all 39,409 jail offences compared with 39,923 in 1934. Ten officials and warders, and three convict officers were assaulted, but no serious injuries were caused to jail officials during the year. Fifteen convicts were whipped, of whom 11 were habituals.

Health

111. The death rate fell from 7·8 to 7·5, a figure which is lower than in any of the last ten years except 1933. Mortality was highest in Sultanpur District Jail where convicts suffering from tuberculosis are concentrated from all over the province. Of 31,823 prisoners discharged during the year 18,444 had gained in weight, the weight of 10,259 remained stationary and only 3,120 lost weight.

Pneumonia was again the greatest single cause of death, causing 57 deaths compared with 56 in 1934. Admissions and deaths from bowel complaints showed a satisfactory decrease. Thirty-six convicts died from tuberculosis compared with 42 in 1934. Although malaria was the greatest single cause of sickness and 4,120 were admitted to hospital suffering from this disease, it was the cause of only eight deaths. An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Fatehpur District Jail resulted in nine deaths. No prisons was attacked by plague, and only two died from cholera out of 12 admissions.

The construction of three barracks for tuberculosis patients in Sultanpur District Jail was completed during the year. Owing to increased accommodation the number of patients increased from 74 at the beginning of the year to 93 at the end. Ninety lepers were admitted to the Rae Bareli District Jail, and the daily average increased from 81·71 to 90·20. A new classification for lepers was introduced, and new history cards prepared for all long-term prisoners.

Expenditure

112. The total cost of maintenance showed a small drop from Rs.23,90,604 to Rs.23,89,860, but the cost per head was slightly higher at Rs.75-7 compared with Rs.74-14 in the preceding year.

Employment

113. The cash profit of the year rose by Rs.11,388 to Rs.1,55,714. The highest profit and largest gross increase was shown in Fatehgarh Central Prison in which, chiefly owing to higher demand for tents, cash profits rose from Rs.18,459 to Rs.28,933. Agra Central Prison largely increased its output of blankets and blanket coats, and nearly doubled its cash profit.

16. Civil Justice

(See *the Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice for Agra and Oudh for the year ending December* 31, 1935 *and the report on the working of civil courts in the Kumaun Division for the year* 1935.)

A—Agra Province

Administration

114. The territorial jurisdiction of the Munsifs of Ghazipur and Saidipur were revised, and the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Etawah extended to the whole of Etawah district.

Suits

115. The total number of original suits fell by 1,594 to 168,668. The decrease was accounted for by a fall of 2,286 in the number of suits instituted in the courts of small causes as the numbers in the courts of district judges, subordinate judges and Munsifs were higher than in the previous year. The number of suits for the recovery of money or movable property which had declined in 1934 by 12,267, showed a further drop of 2,727. Although fewer in number the value of all suits

rose from Rs.6,46,39,741 to Rs.8,10,67,144. Suits pending at the close of the year numbered 39,883, a decrease of 820. The number of suits pending for more than three months fell by 1,121 to 14,361, but those pending for more than a year rose by 376 to 1,569. The average duration of suits decided after full trial was reduced by 4 days to 105 days.

Appeals

116. The number of regular civil appeals before subordinate courts was 14,780, of which 7,752 were decided and 7,028 remained pending. Eight thousand two hundred and forty-four appeals were received by transfer. The total number of appeals dealt with, including appeals from the decisions of revenue courts and disposals by transfer, rose from 16,791 to 17,550. The number of appeals pending for more than a year increased by 448 to 1,926. In the High Court the total number of regular appeals increased from 6,558 to 6,763, of which 2,468 were instituted during the year. The pending file rose by 106 to 4,387, of which 2,445 had been pending for more than a year.

Execution of decrees

117. Applications before subordinate courts rose from 198,229 to 199,952, of which 160,129 were filed during the year. As increase of 3,124 in disposal reduced the pending file to 35,274, a drop of 2,672. Applications pending over three months decreased by 73 to 11,759. The proportion of proceedings in which full or partial satisfaction has been obtained has declined yearly since 1931 : in the year under review only 32 per cent. of the applications were fructuous compared with 45 per cent. in 1931.

OUDH

Administration

118. The temporary suspension of one of the four permanent Munsifs at Unao was continued during the year. In addition to the two permanent additional subordinate judges' courts at Gonda and Lucknow, ten more additional subordinate judges were deputed to work in seven districts, two throughout the year and the rest for shorter periods. In every district one subordinate judge and one Munsif have been appointed to work as special judges of the I and II class respectively to try applications transferred to them under section 6 of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act in addition to their own duties.

Suits

119. Civil litigation, which had shown a steep decline from 1931 to 1934, increased during the year under report, and there were 56,790 institutions compared with 51,684. The rise was most marked in small cause court suits instituted in Munsifs' courts, which rose from 20,850 to 25,701. Including suits under the Debt Acts, valuation increased by more than 1½ crores of rupees. Eliminating the valuation of suits under the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act and the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, the valuation came to Rs.1,77,04,034 compared with Rs.1,66,68,547 in 1934. Including suits pending from the previous year, and 1,190 suits received otherwise than by transfer the total number of suits for disposal was 66,336 compared with 62,754 in 1934. Of these 57,287 were decided, leaving a pending file of 9,049 suits, 693 more than in the previous year. The number of old suits pending for more than a year decreased from 88 to 61. The duration of suits decided after full trial was generally lower, the reduction being most marked in Munsifs' courts. In District Judges' courts however duration increased from 227 days to 341 days.

Appeals

120. Regular civil appeals instituted during the year before lower appellate courts increased by 151 to 1,406. Including pending appeals and appeals revised and remanded, there were 1,908 for disposal, of which 1,404 were decided. Appeals pending for more than a year were reduced from 15 to 12. In the Chief Court institutions of both first and second appeals showed a steep rise, and although decisions of first appeals increased from 88 to 96 and of second appeals from 307 to 374, the balance at the end of the year, 241 first appeals and 757 second appeals, was the highest since the establishment of the Chief Court in 1925.

Executions

121. The passing of the Debt Acts at the end of April, 1935, led to a revival of execution proceedings. The number of applications increased from 38,769 in 1934 to 62,937. Including the balance pending from the previous year, there were 80,001 applications for disposal, of which 61,636 were decided against 34,758 in 1936. The pending file increased from 17,063 to 18,365. Although the percentage of proceedings, which were wholly unfructuous, increased from 75 to 80, the sum realized by execution proceedings increased from Rs.10,46,107 to Rs.14,71,072.

17. Registration

(See *the note on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year* 1935).

Registration

122. The abnormal fall in the number of mortgages which were registered continued. The decrease of 14,189 in this class of document, in spite of an increase of 6,866 in other classes of registrable documents of immovable property, resulted in a net decrease from 203,213 to 195,078 in the number of documents of all kinds registered during the year. The drop in the number of mortgages was no doubt due to the reluctance of money-lenders to advance money on landed property due to the uncertainty caused by the Debt Acts.

Financial

123. The gross income of the Department dropped by 1·8 per cent. to Rs.10,47,899. The whole decrease occurred under registration fees, and "income from other sources" increased by Rs.21,367 or 6·9 per cent.

Inspections

124. In spite of the reduction in the number of departmental Inspectors from five to four, the number of their inspections increased by 2 per cent. The total number of inspections was 757 against 759 in 1934, of which 49 per cent. were carried out by departmental inspectors.

General

125. The Urdu translation of the book "Calaulation of Stamp Duty" and the revision of the Registration Manual Part II were almost completed, and were under print at the close of the year. New rules regulating the appointment and conditions of service of members of the United Provinces Subordinate Service of Sub-Registrars were sanctioned by Government and incorporated in the revised Registration Manual.

18. District Boards

(*This section deals with the year ending March* 31, 1936)

General

126. The Government review on the working of district boards in the United Provinces had not been prepared at the time this report was written.

The term of the old boards expired in the middle of December, 1935, and general elections were held on varying dates in

December. The elections resulted in a considerable change of personnel in many boards. During the first three months of 1936 the majority of newly elected members showed commendable activity in attending meetings, particularly those in which the constitution of sub-committees was decided.

The total number of meetings was 735, a decrease of 31. This decrease has been generally commended, as the tendency of most district boards has been to hold meetings in excess of the number required for the expeditious despatch of necessary business, but 12 boards, excluding the Boards of the Kumaun division, held less than the standard minimum of an average of one meeting a month. Of 735 meetings 124 proved abortive for want of a quorum and 82 were adjourned, compared with 128 and 78 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of attendance improved from 51·37 to 60·85, but in 13 the percentage was below 50. As might be expected, the number of meetings adjourned and which proved abortive for want of a quorum was highest in the boards in which members showed the least inclination to attend regularly. The Gonda Board preserved its unenviable reputation for dilatorinesss by failing to have a quorum in 14 out of 18 meetings held, and showed an attendance percentage of 20·15 only. The Bareilly Board paid more attention to electioneering than the despatch of business, and only 11·55 per cent. members attended 23 meetings, of which ten were adjourned. In the Mirzapur Board, out of 14 meetings held with an average attendance of 29·5, five had no quorum and one was adjourned. The Basti Board, with an attendance of 37·77, held 41 meetings, of which eleven had no quorum and ten were adjourned.

Finance Income

127. The total income excluding the opening balance fell from Rs.197·42 lakhs to Rs.193·97 lakhs. Variations under various heads of income were inconsiderable except under two. Receipts from education decreased from Rs.11·84 to Rs.9·11 owing to the fall in "contributions from other local bodies" from Rs.2·79 lakhs to Rs.·38 lakhs. The effort made in the previous year to increase collections from the tax on circumstances and property was not maintained, and receipts under this head fell by more than a lakh from Rs.6·62 to Rs.5·49 lakhs. Inaccurate

than doubled, and the cost of establishment increased, whereas epidemic charges and repairs to the water supply cost less than in the preceding year. The District Health Scheme proved its value in the districts in which it had been put into effect, and aided by the Government grants was extended to some further districts. The majority of Boards in which the scheme has not been introduced, recognized its advantages but pleaded paucity of funds.

Roads

131. The increase in the amount spent on the repair of metalled roads in the previous year was not maintained, and expenditure dropped from Rs.20·11 lakhs to Rs.18·96 lakhs. Expenditure on the repair of unmetalled roads showed a small rise from Rs.5 29 lakhs to Rs.5·43 lakhs. The Agra, Muttra, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli and Sitapur district boards spent their money to advantage and maintained a fair standard, but with a few honourable exceptions the majority of boards did little to lessen the progressive deterioration in their districts. In some districts important highways were entirely neglected apparently in the hope that they would be provincialised. The Farrukhabad board spent Rs.918 per mile on repairs, the highest percentage in the province, but the condition of the roads after repair was reported to be deplorable.

Education

132. The sum spent on education continued to be more than half of total income of most boards. In the year under report total expenditure rose from Rs.110·32 lakhs to Rs.111·35 lakhs but the number of scholars rose to a greater extent, from 1,175,047 to 1,186,720, with the result that the average cost per scholar fell from Rs.9-11-9 to Rs.9-6-2. A number of uneconomic schools were closed, the number of schools directly managed decreasing from 15,153 to 14,697 and of aided schools from 4,549 to 4,342. The average number of scholars per 1,000 of the population varied widely in different districts, being 49·76 in Ballia and as low as 14·7 in Gonda, compared with a provincial average of 27·97. It is noticeable that the average cost per student in different districts generally varied in inverse proportion to the average percentage of scholars to the population. In Saharanpur in which the number of scholars per 1,000 of the

and delayed assessments and a costly and inefficient collecting staff prevented the majority of boards, in which this unpopular tax was imposed, from deriving from it the income to which they were entitled. Many chairmen complained of the difficulty of collecting the tax from officials residing in the rural areas. The fall in receipts from pounds continued, and few boards showed any inclination to exercise supervision sufficiently strict to stop leakages. Several chairmen were in favour of introducing the system, followed in some other provinces, of letting out pounds on contract.

Expenditure

128. Total expenditure rose from Rs.194·79 lakhs to Rs.198·11. Most boards showed an increase. The highest proportionate rise was under the head General Administration, under which expenditure rose from Rs.7·70 lakhs to Rs·8·70 lakhs. Expenditure on education, Rs·111·39 lakhs, and on public works, Rs·36·14 lakhs, were both more than a lakh higher than in the previous year. As expenditure increased while income decreased, and the total expenditure exceeded the total income, the closing balance at the end of the year decreased from Rs·31·49 lakhs to Rs,26·84 lakhs, a decrease only in part counterbalanced by an increase in invested funds from Rs.19·13 to Rs.20·34.

Audit

129. The audit of accounts for 1934-35 showed that although many boards had taken trouble to improve their head office accounts, mofussil accounts were generally still unsatisfactory. The defects and irregularities in the accounts of pounds, to which attention had been drawn year after year in previous audit reports, remained. The Farrukhabad and Cawnpore boards were conspicuous for the number of irregularities discovered in their accounts and the delay with which audit objections were answered and defects removed. No serious embezzlements were reported during the year.

Public Health

130. Expenditure on Public Health and Vaccination increased from Rs.5·91 lakhs to Rs.6·15 lakhs. Of this Rs.3·12 was expended on vaccination, approximately the same sum as in the previous year, and Rs.3·02 lakhs compared with Rs.2·80 lakhs on other public health purposes. Grants for sanitary purposes more

population was only 17·3, the average cost was Rs.12-10-6, the highest of all the plain districts, whereas the average cost in Ballia with the highest proportion of scholars was only Rs.6-11-2.

19. Municipal Boards

(*This section deals with the year ending March* 31, 1936)

General

134. General elections held in December, 1935 aroused the keenest local rivalry in most boards and resulted in a large change of personnel both of members and chairmen. As might have been expected the continuity of municipal administration, was greatly disturbed by the elections and the large number of election petitions filed after the elections kept alive a spirit of faction and mutual recrimination in some of the larger cities. Cawnpore was conspicuous both for the number of petitions filed and the acrimony with which they were contested. A special officer had to be appointed to try the petitions in Cawnpore and several bye-elections were held. Fresh election petitions were filed after some of the bye-elections which had not been decided more than a year after the date of the original elections.

Constitution

135. The number of boards was 85 as in the preceding year. The boards of Hapur, Khurja, Najibabad, Benares, Hardoi and Nawabganj (Bara Banki) remained superseded. There were 75 elected non-official chairmen, one elected official, one nominated non-official, and two nominated official chairmen. The number of nominated members rose from 238 to 250 and that of elected members dropped from 925 to 923. There were 12 official members and 31 Europeans compared with 11 and 36 respectively in the previous year. The number of meetings held increased from 1,883 to 2,119; those that were adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum numbered 204 and 137 compared with 215 and 152 respectively in the previous year. The Allahabad Board held more meetings than any other board, but of the 57 meetings held no fewer than 27 were adjourned and nine proved abortive, the average percentage of attendance being 48 per cent. only.

General Finances Income

136. The total income, excluding the opening balance, rose from Rs.174·44 lakhs to Rs.175·36 lakhs. Grants and contributions decreased from Rs.6·93 lakhs to Rs.6·34 lakhs although the

Government grant for educational purposes rose from Rs.5·03 lakhs to Rs.5·44 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs.4·40 lakhs were obtained from Government against Rs.3·01 lakhs in the previous year. The total income from municipal rates and taxes was nearly Rs.2 lakhs higher at Rs.120·80 lakhs. As usual the largest single source of income was octroi, which showed a small improvement from Rs.37·96 lakhs to Rs.38·66 lakhs. Collection of water rates also rose slightly from Rs.18·28 lakhs to Rs.18·74 lakhs. Other heads of taxation under which small increases were registered were Terminal Tax, Pilgrims' Tax, Tolls, tax on professions and trades. Collection of the tax on animals and vehicles fell from Rs,3·56 lakhs to Rs.3.19 lakhs and there were small decreases under the heads conservancy, tax on circumstances and property, terminal toll, tax on animals for slaughter. Revenue from markets, slaughter houses and from the sale of water remained much the same at Rs.5·45 lakhs and Rs.11·03 lakhs respectively. Rents of lands, houses and rest houses fell from Rs.9·04 lakhs to Rs.8·66 lakhs.

Expenditure

137. The small increase in income was more than counterbalanced by a rise in expenditure from Rs.169·16 lakhs to Rs.175 lakhs. Charges for general administration and collection rose from Rs.19·39 lakhs to Rs.20·14 lakhs. Expenditure on schools and colleges was Rs.21·18 lakhs against Rs.19·85 lakhs, but that on the construction and repair of school buildings was only Rs.0·59 lakhs against Rs.1·54 lakhs in the previous year, The highest expenditure under any single head was again under conservancy, which cost Rs.26·52 lakhs compared with Rs.25·58 in the previous year. There was a welcome increase in the capital outlay on water works from Rs.3·92 lakhs to Rs.6·17 lakhs. Under the general head Public Safety there was a small rise from Rs.15·51 lakhs to Rs.15·78. The amount spent on roads dropped from Rs.14·50 lakhs to Rs.13·95 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs.35·15 lakhs compared with Rs.31·70 lakhs in the preceding year, but invested funds decreased from Rs.21·76 lakhs to Rs.15·31 lakhs.

Individual Boards

138. In the Allahabad division as a result of the elections held in January 1936 the chairmanship of all boards changed hands except in Etawah. The Cawnpore Board maintained its

reputation for financial stability by keeping an actual balance more than 4 lakhs above the prescribed working balance, but spent Rs.76,372 less on roads and did not take up the necessary re-organization of the water works. The new board at Allahabad began with ardour to improve the educational facilities of the city, but was handicapped by an actual closing balance Rs.31,204 less than the prescribed working balance and was unable to effect any improvement in the drainage of the city. Of the smaller boards, the financial position of Etawah continued to be satisfactory, but that of Farrukhabad and Kanauj was precarious. Credit is due to the Fatehpur Board, which again managed to collect the demand in full.

In Benares division the percentage of collection to demand was above 80 per cent. in Ghazipur only. In Benares municipality collections were only three-quarters of the demand and in Jaunpur less than half. Improvements were made in the water supply of Benares, and a continuous supply of 17 hours was given from March 1936. New water works at Jaunpur were completed, but not put into operation during the year under report.

In Gorakhpur division the Azamgarh Board managed to collect only 17·5 per cent. of its taxes and depended on octroi for nearly four-fifths of its income. Out of a demand of Rs.19,733 tax on circumstances and property collection amounted to a sum of Rs.317, and out of Rs.2,659, the demand for tax on profession and trade, only Rs.108 was realised. The Gorakhpur Board was able to keep an actual balance above the prescribed minimum balance for the first time for several years.

In Agra division, strong party feeling had a deleterious effect on the working of a number of boards. A deplorable consequence of faction was revealed in the tendency of the successful party after the general election in December 1935 to victimize municipal employees suspected to be favourable to a rival party. In spite of the appointment of a deputy collector as executive officer, the Agra Board were unable to effect any improvement in collections. Arrears of house tax increased from Rs.1·06 lakhs to Rs.1·11 lakhs and arrears of water rate from Rs.1·84 lakhs to Rs.1·95 lakhs. The inadequacy of the Agra fire brigade

was demonstrated when a fire broke out in a timber yard, and it was revealed that the fire engine was not in proper working order and the fire hoses leaked. The Board however effected a great improvement on roads by spending more than double the sum expended in the previous year. The Aligarh Board entrusted the management of their water works to a licensee with satisfactory results. The Muttra Municipal Board was again a model to other boards in the division for its efficient administration and harmonious working.

Collections in most boards of Jhansi division improved and were above 80 per cent. in all boards except Orai. The financial position of the Mau Board with no invested funds and outstanding bills nearly equal to its closing balance was most unsatisfactory. The conduct of business in the Jhansi Board was much hampered by the fact that the chairman's party towards the end of the year was in a minority.

In Lucknow division, the Lucknow Board made a determined effort to improve the city water supply by the prevention of waste: the success attained was shown by the reduction in average consumption per head from 11·63 to 9·96 and the introduction of a 24-hour supply in April and May after the close of the year.

In spite of the resumption of agricultural nazul by the Board of Revenue, the Khairabad Board were able to rehabilitate their finances and increase their income by the imposition of a toll tax and improved collections. The Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, who was in charge of the superseded board throughout the year, increased the Board's income from Rs.61,895 to Rs.77,283 and effected a satisfactory improvement in the condition of the roads.

The only municipality in Fyzabad division with a water works was Fyzabad, in which the water supply was run at a loss and only an intermittent supply was given owing to the fact that only two out of five wells were working. In the great pilgrim centre of Ajodhya there was no drainage and no piped water supply. The schemes for the electrification of Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Bahraich remained in abeyance, and the only

electrified municipality in the division was Balrampur. The Partabgarh Board maintained its reputation for efficient administration and made collections of 97·64 per cent.

In Meerut division, the boards of Khurja and Hapur remained superseded throughout the year. To supply the deficiency of water in Dehra Dun, work was started on an important project to draw water from Bandal Nadi at an ultimate cost of about 5½ lakhs. The work of reconditioning the hydro-electric plant at Galogi in Mussoorie has been nearly finished, and a complete reconditioning project, estimated to cost more than 9 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Board and approved by Government.

The Naini Tal Board in Kumaun division was able to repay its loan from Government for water works to the extent of 1½ lakhs. The financial position of the Almora and Kashipur boards deteriorated, and expenditure again exceeded income in both boards.

In Rohilkhand division, the Bijnor, Budaun and Ujhani boards failed to maintain their statutory working balances. The outstanding balance of arrears notably increased in the Moradabad Board, in which collections were only 71 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20—Agricultural Produce.

(See *the Season and crop report for the Fasli year ending June* 30, 1936).

Character of the season

139. The monsoon gave timely promises in the second week of June, but did not fulfil them until the beginning, and in some districts until the middle, of July. The month of August was favourable in the eastern districts, but rainfall was generally deficient elsewhere. There was heavy local rain in the first three weeks of September, and the monsoon took its departure after some heavy downpours in the last week. October and November were practically rainless, but rainfall was general in the second week of December. Rainfall in January was deficient, but was above the normal in 30 districts during February. Light to moderate rainfall was received in March, April and May. Part of the province suffered from frost and hailstorms in January, and some damage was caused by hail in February. The area sown in *kharif* was above the normal, but the spasmodic incidence of the monsoon and a general deficiency of rain towards the end of August caused some damage to standing crops, especially to rice. The area sown in *rabi* was below the normal, but little damage was caused to the standing crops by natural calamities, and the harvest was generally good.

Cultivated area

140. 35,278,077 acres were reported as cultivated during the year, an increase of 244,803 or 0·7 per cent. over the acreage of the previous year, and of 601,077 acres or 1·7 per cent. over that of the average of thirty years from 1901. The area under *kharif* was 3·4 per cent. greater than that of 1934-35, and 1·3 per cent. above the accepted normal, whereas the *rabi* area was 2·9 per cent. below the *rabi* area of the previous year and 0.4 per cent. below the accepted normal. The area under hot weather crops decreased by 6·8 per cent. following a satisfactory *rabi* harvest. The double cropped area again declined.

A further advance in the area under sugarcane coincided with a further fall in the area under cotton, the area under cotton being 45·3 per cent. less and that of sugarcane, 67·4 per cent. greater than the accepted normal. The increased demand from sugar factories and lower profits from cotton has led to the substitution of sugarcane for cotton as the principal rent-paying *kharif* crop. Among *rabi* crops the area under barley and linseed showed a further decrease, being 15 per cent. and 44 per cent. respectively below the accepted normal.

Yield of crops

141. With the exception of *juar*, maize, *til* and cotton the outturn of the principal *kharif* crops declined. Early rice fell from 80 to 73, and late rice from 75 to 67 per cent. of the normal. Of the *rabi* crops wheat rose to 80 per cent. of the normal compared with 75 per cent. in the preceding year, barley and gram to 85 per cent. compared with 80 per cent., linseed to 81 from 75 por cent. and rapeseed to 78 from 60 per cent.

Prices

142. The price of rice remained almost stationary throughout the year. The prices of principal agricultural crops in June 1936 remained approximately what they were in June 1935, except that maize was 2 seers in the rupee cheaper, and wheat 1.50 seers in the rupee dearer. The fluctuations in the price of wheat between 11·50 in October, 1935, to 14·50 in May, 1936, are explicable by local and seasonal changes, but the steep rise in price from 14·50 seers to the rupee in May 1936 to 12·50 in June 1936 appeared to be due to general world conditions. The price of maize rose from 20 seers in the rupee to 13 seers in the rupee during the sowing season, but fell again steeply with the coming of the new grain into the market, and prices from November 1935 to June 1936 remained low between 23 and 22 seers in the rupee.

21. Irrigation.

(See *the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March* 31, 1936, *and the season and crop report for the year ending June* 30, 1936.)

Sources of Irrigation. (a) From wells

143. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven new masonry wells were constructed and 6,892 old masonry wells fell into disuse, giving a net increase of 8,845 and a total

number of 610,559. Non-masonry wells in use increased from 529,955 to 583,813. The area irrigated from wells rose by 3·9 per cent. and formed 49 per cent. of the total irrigated area. Four hundred and eighty-eight more state tube-wells were sunk, and the total area irrigated from such wells rose from 30,958 acres to 118,677 acres.

144. Thirty-three per cent. of the total irrigated area was from canals, a proportionate increase of 8·3 per cent. Supplies were generally insufficient in April and May, except on the Bundelkhand and Mirzapur canals. Adequate supplies were available during *rabi* except on the lower Ganges canal, where they fell short after the second week of December. (b) From canals

145. The irrigated area from all sources rose by 1·1 per cent. to 10,723,807 acres, which was 30.4 per cent. of the total cultivated area. 2,830,350 acres were irrigated in *kharif* compared with 2,082,041 acres in 1342 *Fasli* and 8,396,276 acres in *rabi* compared with 8,847,291. The high proportionate increase in *kharif* irrigation and decrease in *rabi* was due to the difference in the incidence of the monsoon in 1342 *Fasli* and 1343 *Fasli*. In 1343 *Fasli* the monsoon was belated and started weakly, and irrigation was employed in many districts up to the end of June and the beginning of July. In 1342 *Fasli* the rain set in early and the fall for June was generally above the average, thus allowing agricultural operations to be started without irrigation. In 1343 *Fasli* there was heavy local rain in the first three weeks of September, owing to which *rabi* crops were sown in some districts without irrigation. In 1342 *Fasli* rainfall was generally light in September after the first week, and preliminary irrigation in the preparation of the *rabi* seed bed was required. Irrigated Area

146. The estimated value of crops raised with the aid of state-owned irrigation works was Rs.22,10,27,709 compared with Rs.18,43,17,535 in 1934-35. Value of Irrigated crops

147. Owing to a season favourable to a strong demand for irrigation, the expansion on the Sarda canal, and an increased demand for electrical energy, net revenue from all irrigation works, productive and unproductive increased from Rs.1,09,60,857 to Rs.1,55,45,567. After deducting interest Financial Results

charges, the year closed with a net profit of Rs.51,23,822 compared with Rs.5,04,420 in 1934-35.

Return on capital outlay

148. On productive works the net profit was Rs 56,66,557 compared with Rs.15,23,806 and the return on the total capital outlay 2·42 per cent. compared with 0·67. Excluding the outlay on schemes not fully developed, the net revenue earned by other works showed a profit of 8.02 per cent. against 6·24 per cent. in 1934-35. The percentage of loss on the total capital outlay of unproductive works was 1·45 against 2·74 in the preceding year.

New Capital Outlay

149. Net capital outlay amounted to Rs.94,41,809, of which only Rs.67,752 was expended on unproductive works. This increased capital expenditure was due to the acceleration of two inter-connected projects of the highest importance, the Ganges canal, Hydro-Electric Grid scheme and the State Tube-Well scheme. Rupees 53,33,881 was expended on the former, and Rs.31,28,499 on the latter. The hydro-electric scheme as sanctioned by the Secretary of State provides for seven canal power stations, including those at Nirgajni and Chitaura. Sixty-six K. V. line of 79 miles from Bhola to Sumera was completed during the year under report, the Salawa power station was practically completed and the construction of Chitaura power station begun.

In the State Tube-Well scheme 488 new wells were constructed. Of the other items of capital outlay the most important were the expenditure of Rs.6,19,220 on the construction of new irrigation channels and drains on the Ganges canal, and the expenditure of Rs.3,38,524 on the completion of the Daurala sugarcane tramway.

Navigation

150. Net profit decreased from Rs.3,793 to Rs.3,545, since a small increase of receipts was more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure.

22. Agricultural Development

(See *the reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1936 *and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending March* 31, 1935.)

General

151. It has been demonstrated that an increase in the quantity and quality of agricultural products can be achieved by

the provision of better types of seed, better methods of cultivation and more intensive cropping. The problem before the Agricultural Department has been to distribute the material available and to pass on the knowledge acquired to the cultivator for his use. With the limited money and man power in their control, the department cannot hope to attain the optimum by reaching every cultivator in the province without a province-wide co-operation of all agencies official and non-official in contact with the cultivator.

Much however was done during the year under report. The departmental issue of seed of all kinds reached the unprecedented total of 42 lakhs maunds, of which about 39½ lakhs maunds was sugarcane, 60,000 maunds of departmental manurial mixture were issued, in addition to 50,000 maunds of ammonium sulphate and 15,000 maunds of manurial oil-cakes issued through seed stores. The use of manure has become increasingly necessary to replenish fertility after the exhaustion of the soil from higher yielding crops and the organized preparation of a cheap compost manure from vegetable waste one of the most urgent needs for the maintenance of agricultural prosperity. Notwithstanding the shortage of funds among the cultivating classes, the number of implements sold increased by more than 50 per cent.

Finance

152. The budget provision amounted to Rs.21·85 lakhs compared with Rs.20·18 in the previous year. As however Rs.18,000 for two new items of expenditure was withheld and Rs.80,204 resumed by Government, the net grant was reduced to Rs.20·86 lakhs of which Rs.20·85 lakhs was actually spent. Income amounted to Rs.3·83 lakhs. Rs.1·19 lakhs were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Rs.0·14 lakhs from the Indian Central Cotton Committee for various agricultural research schemes financed by them.

Research

153. Agricultural research was carried out by the three Economic Botanists, Entomologist, Plant Pathologist, and Agricultural Chemist. Field experiments touching special local problems were also carried out by Deputy Directors in their respective circles. Research on sugarcane continued at

Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar Research Stations, especially on the relative value of organic and inorganic manure as fertilizers and the effect of interculture. Investigations at the Rice Research Station, Nagina, were directed towards the improvement, by breeding and selection, of rices for these provinces, the study of the cultural, manurial, and rotational requirements of rice, and of hulling and cooking qualities, and the knowledge of inheritance factors and their mechanism. Over a thousand hybrid strains were under investigation and a number of useful and promising types isolated. Widely distributed trials of long staple varieties of cotton were carried out in the expectation that after the enforcement of the Cotton Pest Act the pink boll worm pest would be brought sufficiently under control to enable the growing of American and superior staple types of cotton at a profit.

Agricultural Training

154. At the Cawnpore Agricultural College the percentages of passes in the final Intermediate and B.Sc. (Agriculture) examination were 86·3 and 89·4 respectively. Every candidate from the Agricultural School, Bulandshahr passed the examination for the diploma, fieldmen and farm mechanics classes. Of the students who sat for the diploma examination from the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur, only two were unsuccessful, and all who sat from the fieldmen class passed their examinations. One hundred and twelve organizers for Rural Development work were trained at the Agricultural School, Bulandshahr. A course of training was conducted at Partabgarh for 40 co-operative supervisors and 48 men for Rural Development Schemes. There were healthy signs of increase in the teaching of agriculture in university, colleges and schools. The Aligarh Muslim University has included agriculture as an optional subject in the university course and in the High Schools affiliated to it, and in many other High Schools in the province agaiculture is included as an optional subject.

Agricultural Engineering

155. During the year 499 projects consisting of 194 tubewells of 5″ and over, and 281 of 3⅜″ size were completed against 470 and 254 in the previous year and 186 were in progress. The total output of the workshops increased from Rs.1,87 lakhs to Rs.2,56 lakhs and the price of strainers was

further reduced. Special attention was paid to the construction of corn threshers so simplified that they could be made by local blacksmiths at a reasonable cost. A grant of Rs.40,000 was given from Rural Development funds for making embankments to conserve rain water and considerable progress made in some eastern districts.

Agricultural Stock (a) Cattle Breeding

156. The stimulus given to cattle welfare by the interest and example of His Excellency the Viceroy and by the Rural Development movement has led to a demand for pure bred stock far in excess of the present scale of financial provision. Four hundred and fifty-four bulls were issued, an increase of 129 over the previous year, but more than half of the total issues were made in one circle. Four hundred and eighty-six cattle including calves were purchased at a cost of Rs.21,140. On two cattle farms the reduced scales of rations laid down in 1935 was found to be insufficient, and had a bad effect on the general condition, health and milk production of the herds. The young stock on all farms were vaccinated against haemorrhagic septicaemia. Tissue virus to give immunity against rinderpest was widely used and extensive tests carried out to discover and eliminate cattle affected by contagious abortion. The introduction of the burdizzo castrator operated by trained kamdars proved successful and popular in the Jhansi Division.

23. Horticulture

(See *Chapters VII and VIII of the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1936.)

General

157. The growing interest in the cultivation of fruit in the plains during the last two years led to the creation of a non-official Fruit Development Board at the end of 1933 and in the year under report to the appointment of a Fruit Expert to work in close co-operation with the Fruit Development Board, and to assist in the layout and improvements of orchards and the marketing and preservation of orchard products. The Fruit Development Board extended its activities and by the

end of 1935 had a membership of 384 on the Central Board and 24 District Associations with a membership of nearly 1,000. Under its auspices successful fruit shows were organized at Benares, Lucknow, Saharanpur and Naini Tal and an attempt to grapple with the problem of better marketing of plain fruits was initiated by establishing a marketing agency in Lucknow.

A provincial marketing staff had been appointed in the previous year in an All-India Scheme to build up a satisfactory system of marketing which would ensure a fair price to the producer by eliminating waste in transport and distribution, and supply the consumer with products of standard quality. A survey of the fruit industry was completed and submitted to the Government of India with maps of production and a scheme for marketing through the Fruit Development Board proposed. The survey emphasised the necessity of demonstrating better methods of packing and grading and of organizing stations for these purposes at suitable centres.

Government Gardens

158. The Government Gardens at Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra and Saharanpur continued to serve the treble purpose of ornament, supply and experiments. The re-organization of the propagation of plants to increase efficiency at lower cost was effectively carried out. Plant seeds were usually supplied free to schools teaching nature study. A number of *malis* and students from the Fruit Development Board were trained in practical horticulture at the Government Gardens at Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow. The value of fruit trees sold was Rs.11,686 against Rs.10,176 in the previous year.

Research

159. Investigations at Chaubattia Fruit Research Station were effectively conducted on a number of problems connected with the growing of temperate fruits in the hills. Experiments were also continued upon plains' fruits, in particular on the budding of mangoes and custard apples and the propagation of peaches and oranges by cleft grafts. New varieties of oranges, grape fruits and bananas were obtained for testing.

Miscellaneous

160. The problem of finding a way to make mangoes suitable for export by avoiding deterioration in transit was further investigated. Four consignments each of 1,200 of seven

different varieties were sent to Kirki to ascertain how they kept in cold storage. Experimental despatches to England were generally not very encouraging. It was proved that sending mangoes to England as deck cargo was impracticable, while of different varieties sent by cold storage the majority were unsuitable for the market through disease development or by being unripe, though a few arrived in good condition. Two consignments however, sent for canning arrived in excellent condition.

24. Forests

(See *the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Area

161. The total area under the control of the Department increased from 5,240 to 5,251 square miles. More important changes were the addition of 6,623 acres due to correction of areas in Western Kumaun and Working Plans Circles and of 4,394 acres transferred from class I to class II forests in the Garhwal Division.

Forest Settlements

162. No forest settlements of importance were carried out during the year. Twelve provisional village *panchayats* over an area of 765 acres were formed in the West Almora Division.

Protection (a) General

163. The number of forest offences of all kinds decided rose from 5,307 to 5,553. Of the cases taken to court 86·4 per cent. ended in conviction and 90·8 per cent. of cases dealt with under section 68 of the Forest Act were compounded.

(b) From fire

164. A severe and prolonged hot weather with practically no rain from April to June created conditions particularly unfavourable to fire protection. The number of fires increased from 434 to 594, and the area burnt from 147 square miles to 517 square miles. The most serious and widespread fires occurred in the Western Circle and Kumaun Circle in which the area burnt increased by 221 square miles and 151 square miles respectively. The telephone system of fire protection in the North Kheri Division proved useful.

(c) From injuries due to natural causes

165. A severe frost in January 1936 caused extensive damage in the Eastern and Western Circles, in particular to young *sal* seedlings. *Sal* was attacked by caterpillars in the Pilibhit Division, and by the *sal* borer in Ramnagar, Kalagarh, Lansdowne and Dehra Dun Divisions. Porcupines caused considerable damage to plantations and were killed in large numbers.

Communications and Buildings

166. Expenditure on communications increased from Rs.1,06,997 to Rs.1,17,282, and on buildings from Rs.1,04,526 to Rs.1,14,461. Few original works were attempted.

Exploitation

167. There was some improvement in the timber market, and prices obtained at the auctions were satisfactory. The year's sales of timber and fuel rose from Rs.34,89,112 to Rs.34,97,469. The total outturn of timber by purchasers was lower at 6,814,000 cubic feet compared with 7,269,000 cubic feet in the previous year, chiefly owing to the decrease in the sale of dry trees killed in the disastrous drought of 1931-32. A higher demand from sugar factories however led to increased outturn of fuel which rose from 9,996,000 cubic feet to 10,461,000 cubic feet. The number of *sal* sleepers supplied to the railways again showed a satisfactory increase of 56,000. Resin, which is collected departmentally and delivered to the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company, returned a lower profit of Rs.1,80,257 compared with Rs.2,39,321 in the preceding year. The total supply fell from 109,586 maunds to 85,852 maunds and the average yield per 100 channels from 8.03 maunds to 7.37 maunds but the cost of collection per maund was reduced by three annas five pies to Rs.2-13-6. The market for the sale of *baib* grass continued depressed.

Grazing

168. In spite of rise in the number of animals grazed in the forests, grazing fees realised fell from Rs.1,44,912 to Rs.1,42,717.

Finance

169. The net profit declined by Rs.90,575 to Rs.21,36,171. Expenditure increased by Rs.43,219 while gross revenue decreased from Rs.49,02,271 to Rs.48,54,915 owing to a reduced indent for resin and lower receipts from the Nandhaur Valley Tramway and sale of *baib* grass.

Silviculture

170. The area under concentrated regeneration and afforestation decreased from 195,101 acres to 194,697 acres,

and expenditure from Rs.1·17 lakhs to Rs.1·15 lakhs. Experiments in the natural regeneration of *sal* continued to receive special attention, but several years will be necessary to prove whether the successful results obtained in small plots can be extended on a large scale. Taungya plantations were further extended by 2,434 acres and striking results were obtained in the Saharanpur Division where at small cost to Government valuable plantations replaced practically valueless forests to the great material benefit of a number of village communities who tend them. In the Afforestation Department 725 acres of canal areas were sown and planted.

General

171. The technical management of the important forests in the Tarai and Bhabar Government Estates was transferred to the Department during the year. A co-operative society was started in the Saharanpur Division at Bhagwatpur for the benefit of Taungya cultivators, and the co-operative society formed last year in Sattiwala taungya village continued to function well.

25. Mines and Quarries

Mines

172. Certain quarries in the districts of Saharanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda which are more than 20 feet deep and in which a daily average of more than 50 men are employed, are technically classed as mines under the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The total output of quarries classified as mines increased from 112,644 tons of a value of Rs.1·21 lakhs to 130,236 tons of a value of Rs.1·84 lakhs. All were worked by manual labour.

Quarries

173. The output of slate was 2,645 tons valued at Rs.19,799. Quarries not employing more than 50 persons produced various forms of dressed and undressed stone valued at Rs.6,23,014 at the place of extraction. Other minerals, namely ballast, stone *dhankas*, *bajri*, road metal, stone ballast, and moram worth Rs.1,42,659 were extracted. The value of *kankar* alone was Rs.4,73,319.

26. Industrial output

(See *the Administration Report of the Department of the Industries for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

General

174. The slight upward movement in the price of agricultural produce noticed last year continued during the year under report and the index number for cereals which stood at 75 in April 1935 rose to 80 in January 1936 and was 76 at the end of the year. The index number for all commodities, which had shown a slight fall in the preceding year, rose from 88 in April 1935 to 91 in March, 1936. The favourable balance of trade increased from Rs.23 crores 42 lakhs to Rs.30 crores 55 lakhs; a smaller proportion of this favourable balance was represented by the export of gold which decreased from Rs.53 crores 25·68 lakhs to Rs.38 crores 30·55 lakhs. Money was cheap throughout the year and the Government of India had no difficulty in floating a loan in May 1936 at 2½ per cent. The price of silver which had been pushed up by the purchasing policy of the United States Treasury to Rs.82 per 100 tolas in May 1935, collapsed in November 1935 and at the end of the year fluctuated round Rs.50 per 100 tolas. Following the resolution of the Legislative Assembly the Government of India gave six months' notice of the termination of the Ottawa Agreement. The termination of this agreement appears likely to have an adverse effect on the export trade from these provinces of carpet manufacturers, crome leather tanners and linseed growers. The Indo-Japanese Trade Convention gave some relief to textile manufacturers, but the silk throwing industry of Benares, the wool and glass industries, which were not covered by the Convention, continued to suffer severely from the competition of cheap Japanese goods. India, as a member of the League of Nations, joined in imposing sanctions during the African War, but the effect on her export trade with Italy, which had already been restricted by the Italian policy of trade under licence, was unimportant.

Leading Indutries. (a) Sugar

175. Sugarcane was more plentiful and of better quality than in the preceding year. The excise duty imposed n the preceding year did not entirely hold back the expansion, though decreasing the profits, of the industry. The number of vacuum-pan

factories increased by four and production rose by nearly 60 per cent. from 315,000 tons to 498,000 tons. Prices rose at the beginning of the cane crushing season to Rs.9·3 a maund, but the rise was short-lived. The minimum price of cane at the beginning of the season was 5½ annas a maund, but soon fell to 5 annas a maund. The price of *gur* was lower, as the production increased.

(*b*) Textiles (1) Cotton

176. The slight improvement noticed last year was maintained; 165,532 bales of cotton were ginned in registered factories in the province against 160,298 of last year. The number of bales of ginned cotton consumed by factories in the province increased from 290,725 to 312,638. The price of raw cotton remained fairly steady, but fell at the close of the year to Rs.189 per candy. A special Tariff Board examined the extent of protection needed by the Indian cotton textile industry in respect of imports from Great Britain. The Government of India accepted its report in favour of some reduction in duty.

Spinning and weaving mills remained fairly busy throughout the year. The number of spindles rose from 691,573 to 727,829 and the quantity of yarn spun from 99,162,103 lbs. to 107,945,925 lbs. In weaving production in weight and yardage showed a small decline from 54,335,840 lbs. and 209,755,304 yards to 53,717,883 lbs. and 204,280,570 yards respectively.

The indigenous handloon industry received some assistance from a subsidy granted by the Government of India and the Department inaugurated a scheme to improve marketing and to introduce new and more attractive designs. A Provincial Marketing organization, opened by Lady Haig on November 21, 1935, had considerable success and was able to dispose of goods of the value of Rs.35,011 up to March 31, 1936. The full effect of the protection granted under the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act of 1934 to the hosiery industry was felt during the year. Production was more than doubled, being 545,399 lbs. compared with 233,314 lbs. in 1934-35 and 144,908 lbs. in 1933-34.

(2) Silk

177. Bengal and Kashmir yarn lost further ground to cheap Japanese yarn. Handloon weavers of silk fabrics increased their output, but their sales were lower than those of Punjab, Bhagalpur and Sind silks owing to inferior finish.

(3) Wool

178. The price of raw wool, which had slumped in the preceding year, rose steadily and reached its highest point towards the end of the year. Japanese competition continued to be severe. The case for protection was examined by the Tariff Board, but the protection granted fell short of the demands of the industry. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs however was sanctioned by the Government of India to give direct aid to cottage workers throughout India, and with the help of this grant it has been proposed to put into practice the experiments carried out by the Department in cheap raising and finishing of blankets made by hand workers. The majority of wool carpets exported were of cheaper quality, and export was lower both in quantity and value than in the preceding year.

(c) Engineering

179. No new workshops of any importance were started although business generally improved.

(d) Leather

180. The indigenous Boot and Shoe industry found difficulty in competing with the Bata organization which opened shops in all important towns. The Japanese concentrated on the import of cheap rubber shoes. The internal and external trade in chrome leather expanded rapidly and the demand for raw hides continued to be good, although exports to Italy showed a considerable fall.

(e) Oil Crushing

181. The market remained steady and the oil crushing industry improved considerably. The total increase in crushing capacity of all oil mills in the province was 1,200—1,500 maunds per day. The improved method of mustard crushing, which, by the introduction of a change in the process of treating mustard seed gave an increased output of 1·5 to 2 per cent. oil, was generally recognised and adopted in all oil mills in the province. Ground nut crushing was introduced and over 150,000 maunds of ground nuts consumed. The manufacture of bleached castor oil further increased, but the value of linseed exported again fell from Rs.2,38,365 to Rs.1,63,742.

182. The soap industry continued to make progress. Two of the local soap factories obtained the Government contract for the supply of soap both to Civil and Military Departments. (f) Soap

183. The lack of organisation among *ghee* producers handicapped any recovery in export trade. Exports, which had amounted to 258,839 maunds in 1933-34, fell to 150,749 maunds compared with 184,061 in 1934-35. (g) Ghee

184. Blown glassware factories received some measure of protection, but the sheet glass industry, which received no assistance except a rebate of duty on imported soda ash, was reduced to a desperate condition. Import of sheet glass rose from 273,654 cwt. to 337,210 cwt. The bangle industry also failed to win back any of the ground lost to foreign importers, and bangles worth Rs.27,18,785 were brought into the province. (h) Glass

185. No new factory was started, but there was a fall in the import of matches. (i) Match Making

186. The technique and quantity of production in the small Aligarh factories improved, although profits remained low. A new and profitable industry was started at Aligarh for the manufacture of electric fittings. (j) Locks and Hardware

27. Industrial Development

(See *the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending March* 31, 1936, *and the Report on the Working of the Indian Factories' Act for the year* 1935.)

187. The Department's grant was Rs.11,68,143 (inclusive of a supplementary grant of Rs.10,000) compared with Rs.10,68,566 in 1934-35. Receipts increased from Rs.1,62,467 to Rs.1,72,584. Financial

188. Expenditure on Government institutions increased from Rs.8·98 lakhs to Rs.10·07 lakhs. The number of admissions was slightly lower than last year, though the number of applications was larger. There was a striking rise in the number of artisan students from 212 to 368. One hundred and sixty-one scholarships were granted at a cost of Rs.16,446, and 575 stipends costing Rs.33,067. Grants-in-aid to the value of Rs.83,589 were given to aided institutions compared with Rs.90,673 in Industrial Education

1934-35. Two long-term scholarships were awarded, one for training in Sugar Engineering, the other for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and two short-term scholarships. The net expenditure on the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute was Rs.1,30,182 against Rs.1,21,211 in the previous year. The average cost of training per student in this institute rose from Rs.1,073 to Rs.1,251.

Cottage Industries

189. To encourage rural cottage industries a scheme was initiated by which subsidies up to Rs.50 a month were given to selected shops, and a sample show room opened at Lucknow. The object of this show room was to provide a co-ordinating centre for the display of samples of village industries where wholesale orders for village products could be secured and products exchanged between the subsidized shops. Co-operative stores for selected village industries were started in Lucknow, Meerut, Banda, Oel and Benares in charge of supervisors capable of giving technical advice to village workers as well as arranging the marketing of their goods.

Exhibits and Demonstrations

190. The instructional institutions participated in 43 exhibitions and fairs. The Government Weaving and Cloth Printing School, Bulandshahr, and the six Model Weaving Schools as usual sent out demonstration parties into the villages. The United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow, participated in the Canadian National Exhibition as well as in Indian exhibitions in 11 cities. Preparations were begun to organize a large Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow, to demonstrate the industrial and economic development of the province in the last twenty-five years.

Marketing

191. The primary need for improved marketing methods has been long recognized: considerable success was attained in marketing handloom products through the newly constituted Provincial Marketing Organization, and the Arts and Crafts Emporium at Lucknow continued to be a useful centre for advertisement and sale. Merchants of general products however still showed a strong disinclination to combine and to submit their goods to grading and test, and an attempt to organize associations of *ghee* merchants for the marketing of *ghee* met with little success.

Factory Employment

192. Fifty-three factories were registered and 40 removed from the register during the year, the total number of factories on the register at the end of the year being 579. During the preceding three years the bulk of new registrations had been of sugar factories, but during 1935 the range was wider and comprised 18 different industries. A large-scale Hydrogenation plant for the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* was opened in Cawnpore, which was the first of its kind in the province. The impetus given to the hosiery industry by the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act of 1934 was shown by the establishment of four new factories in Cawnpore and one in Benares. Nineteen of the factories removed from the register were sugar factories, most of which were small Khandsari sugar factories in Bareilly, which had established their claims to have reduced the number of their workmen below 20 and thus to come outside the scope of the Factories Act. The number of workers employed in registered factories increased by 13,274 to 139,260. Higher numbers were employed in all classes of factories, the largest increase being in Textiles.

Security and welfare of labour

193. The new Factories Act came into force from January 1, 1935, although rules made under the Act were not published until more than a year later. Twenty-four prosecutions were instituted during the year in addition to 15 cases left pending from the previous year. The total of fines imposed amounted to Rs.1,165. The number of women and children employed slightly increased from 5,383 and 387 to 5,534 and 464 respectively, but no serious cases of illegal employment of women or children came to light. There were 31 fatal and 449 serious accidents compared with 39 fatal and 412 serious accidents in the preceding year. All fatal accidents and a number of serious accidents were investigated. The number of fatal and serious accidents in sugar factories continued to be high, but was considerably reduced from that in the preceding year. Ventilation in factories improved considerably and a number of the bigger mills introduced central cooling plants. Six hundred and two additional workers' buarters were built, but no progress was made with the big

housing scheme to accommodate 10,000 workers and their families initiated by Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat & Co., Cawnpore. There was no notable expansion in the welfare sphere, though the existing work continued as usual.

28. Trade

194. Since the report on foreign trade has been discontinued, it has not been possible to give more information regarding trade than has already been given in the sections describing industrial output and industrial conditions.

29. Co-operative Societies

(See *the annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies for the year* 1935-36.)

Administration

195. Under the combined co-operative and agricultural scheme for the improvement and marketing of sugarcane financed by a grant from the Government of India out of the sugar excise duty, two temporary gazetted posts of Cane Development Officer and Assistant Cane Development Officer were created. There was no change in the number of inspectors. Inspectors on an average inspected 51 societies each, attended 54 general meetings and visited 17 liquidated societies. Their average touring fell from 19 to 15 days in the month, largely owing to the inadequacy of the grant for travelling allowances. The number of societies audited rose to 4,978 in addition to 124 liquidated societies, but due to paucity of staff, 1,044 working societies remained unaudited during the year. The United Provinces Co-operative Union maintained 251 supervisors, one assistant supervisor and six village guides.

Training

196. There was no recruitment or training of inspectors or supervisors during the year. The selected candidates for the post of Rural Development Inspectors were trained for three months at Partabgarh. The supervisor candidates who had been sent to districts as temporary organizers under the Rural Development Scheme returned to Partabgarh to complete their training.

The United Provinces Co operative Union

197. The Union had 80 members excluding *ex officio* and nominated members. Of the 72 central banks in the provinces 57 were members of the Union and the Gorakhpur Bank, which had seceded in the previous year, rejoined. At the meeting of the Union held in February 1936, the members agreed to contribute 55 per cent. of the cost of supervision, thus increasing their contribution from Rs.67,910 to Rs.94,000. One of the non-official members was for the first time appointed honorary secretary, and a proposal made to delegate to him many of the powers now exercised by the official president.

Credit Societies. Central

198. The affairs of the Arya Co-operative Bank reached a crisis when it could not pay certain matured deposits. Officials of the Co-operative Department were put in as managers, and an arrangement made with depositors to distribute all collections among them proportionately. The societies of this Bank in the Lucknow district, which were in a less unsatisfactory condition than those in Cawnpore and Agra, were federated into a separate union in the hope that they could be revived. Several other banks, whose assets have become frozen, ceased to be able to finance their societies. With the exception of the Arya Bank however and two or three other banks, matured deposits were promptly paid.

There was a further reduction in the paid up share capital to Rs.22·42 lakhs, compared with Rs.22·92 lakhs last year and Rs.23·60 in 1933-34. The amount of deposits from individuals rose from Rs.37·36 lakhs to Rs.40·09 and the majority of the banks found no difficulty in raising money although the rates of interest on deposit offered were reduced, in some banks to 2½ per cent. and even to 2 per cent. Deposits from societies rose from Rs.5·88 lakhs to Rs.6·48 lakhs.

Loans and Repayments

199. There was a considerable increase in advances to working societies from Rs.18·6 lakhs to Rs.27·8 lakhs, while recoveries from working and liquidated societies rose from Rs. 19·77 to Rs.25·37 lakhs. The higher figure of advances was not due to a more lavish policy of lending, but to the formation of new societies and increase in membership, and the average loan per member was actually less than in the preceding year. Outstandings increased from Rs.47·50 lakhs to Rs.49·96 lakhs,

including Rs.6·54 lakhs due from liquidated societies, but overdues decreased from Rs.28·56 lakhs to Rs.24·68 lakhs, forming 49 per cent. of the outstandings compared with 60 per cent. in the previous year. Exclusive of liquidated societies, the percentage of overdues was 41·8 against 53 last year. The advantages of central control of the supervising staff was amply demonstrated by the comparative figures of collections and arrears in banks which were members of the Union and banks which were not. In provincialised banks the percentage of arrears to outstandings was 42·7 and the percentage of collections 58 compared with 73·3 per cent. and 33·1 per cent. respectively in non-provincialised banks.

Financial Position

200. The working capital of the central banks increased from Rs.86·33 lakhs to Rs.88·79 lakhs, of which 44 per cent. was owned. Nine banks worked at a loss, 28 against 31 in the previous year could not distribute a dividend, in 14 against 22 overdue interest exceeded profits, and in 15 against 19 disbursements on account of interest and establishment exceeded receipts from interest.

Credit Societies Primary

201. The number of land mortgage societies was five, as in the previous year, but the working capital rose from Rs.59,511 to Rs.98,230. Advances were Rs.43,000 and all but Rs.195 of the total demand was collected. The expansion of these societies has been hampered by the fact that under the present system by which the societies are financed by short term deposits, loans at a low rate of interest and repayable in long instalments cannot safely be granted. At present the lending rates are from 7½ to 9 per cent. and the period of repayment rarely more than 15 years.

Agricultural unlimited liability societies

202. Five hundred and eighty-two societies were newly registered and 48 liquidated, the total number being 6,004 with a membership of 125,000. Advances increased by Rs.8·04 lakhs to Rs.31.16 lakhs and recoveries by Rs 3·40 to Rs.27·91 lakhs. The average loan per member was Rs.59·6 against Rs.66·3 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to demand including the overdues of the previous year, though still low, showed a satisfactory increase to 44·2 compared with 36 last year

and 30 the year before. Overdues including postponements amounted to Rs.40·1 lakhs against Rs.45·51 in the previous year, being 53·7 per cent. of the total outstandings against 63·3 per cent. in the previous year. The working capital of the societies rose from Rs.98·7 lakhs to Rs.103 lakhs. A disquieting feature was that although the better societies made a considerable recovery, the condition of the bad societies showed no improvement, and the incidence of overdue interest owed by 789 societies was heavier in the year under report than in the previous year.

Non-Agricultural limited liability societies

203. Personal propaganda and leaflets sent to many officers produced a further development of co-operative societies of salary-earners. Eighteen new societies were registered, making 109 in all, of which 95 were of officials.

Non-Agricultural unlimited liability societies

204. The number of such societies increased from 166 to 189 and membership from 3,342 to 4,277. Overdues were 43 per cent. of the outstandings.

Non-Credit Societies

205. Of societies for purchase and sale, there were 13 central societies for seed supply, two central societies for weavers, one primary society for seed supply, six weavers' stores, nine students' stores, seven general stores, one society for marketing mangoes and one for sale of grain. The Tanda Weavers' Co-operative Store did excellent work by allowing members 75 per cent. as an advance on goods supplied for sale to enable them to continue work until the goods pledged were sold advantageously. Rupees 92,418 was thus advanced at a fairly low rate of interest, and the Society was able to show a small net profit after paying the rent of the godowns and the salary of the *munim* in charge. The Bara Banki Mason Federation was able to sell profitably goods worth nearly Rs.6,000 through the medium of the Lucknow Emporium. The Sandila Industrialists' Store did business worth about Rs.14,000.

Societies for Production and Sale

206. The most important development has been in sugarcane production and sale societies, which include better farming and sale societies aided by a subsidy from the Government of India to organize improved sugarcane production in the vicinity of sugar factories. Of the older societies the Cane Marketing

Board, Deoria, supplied over 25 lakhs maunds of cane and earned a commission of about Rs.54,000 and a net profit of Rs.17,800. The Dehra Dun Society had 527 members in 43 villages and sold about five lakh maunds of cane. The Meerut Society supplied about five lakh maunds of cane from 12 different centres and earned about Rs.6,000 commission. A beginning was made in the cane development scheme, organized jointly by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, by the establishment of demonstration plots, the supply of improved seed and chemical manures and instruction in better methods of cultivation.

Biswan Factory

207. The Biswan Co-operative Sugar Factory crushed 13 lakhs maunds, the average yield of sugar being 8·67 per cent. compared with 8·34 per cent. last year. The factory has decided to increase its crushing capacity to 800 tons.

Other Societies

208. The Chaubon-ka-pura *ghee* sale union had 44 primary sale societies with 1,114 members, and disposed of about 1,100 maunds of *ghee*. The Bilgram Cotton sale society purchased 5,800 maunds of C.402 cotton, ginned it and pressed it, and earned a profit of about Rs.4,000. In the Blanket Weaving Society, Bijnor, the spinning section worked at a small profit, but the weaving section continued to work at a loss, chiefly owing to the lack of a proper finish on blankets produced. The Katra Co-operative Dairy increased its membership and made a profit of Rs.962.

Rural Development

209. In the last few years great emphasis has been laid on the educative side of the co-operative movement, which it has been recognised is complementary to the provision of cheap rural credit. In addition to many credit societies which also carry out educative propaganda, there were 47 better farming societies and 347 separately registered better living societies, aiming to enforce group agreements for better sanitation, limitation of extravagant expenditure, prevention of litigation and the like. In the Partabgarh societies in particular considerable success was attained in improving the sanitation and amenities of the villages, introducing better farming methods, and in scaling up the mental, physical and cultural qualities of the members.

30. Communications, Buildings and Power

(See *the Annual Administration and Progress Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch for the year* 1935-36).

Administration

210. The Allahabad temporary sub-division was abolished from April 1, 1935, and from that date the Shahjahanpur district was transferred from the Kumaun to the Lucknow division, Etawah and Farrukhabad districts from the Cawnpore to the Agra division and the Mirzapur district from the Cawnpore to the Benares division. The executive control of buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department in Allahabad district remained with the Public Health Department.

Roads

211. No original work of road construction from provincial revenues was undertaken, but Rs.13,87,781 were expended from the Road Development Fund on road reconstruction. The number of provincial miles renewed from all grants was 627 miles or 19·3 per cent. of the total length. The expenditure on ordinary repairs to metalled roads amounted to Rs.24,55,936.

Bridges

212. The work of remodelling with reinforced slabs the existing decking of the Nawabi bridge over the Khannaut river was completed at a total cost of Rs.35,411. On the Hardwar-Badrinath road Rarang suspension bridge was completed at mile 180, a 35 feet span suspension bridge was erected at mile 70, and special repairs carried out to the Chamoli suspension bridge at mile 136. A second pontoon bridge was erected over the Ganges at Allahabad to cope with the *Adh Kumbh Mela* traffic.

Buildings

213. Outlay on original works decreased from Rs.1,38,244 to Rs.1,09,970. The new Mela Kotwali at Hardwar was completed at a cost of Rs.34,584. The work of improving the acoustics of the Council Hall, Lucknow, was finished at a cost of Rs.13,341.

Private Works

214. Private persons constructed works of public utility to the value of Rs.6,48,433. Among these was the Udit Narain Kshattriya High School, Padrauna, constructed at the cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs by Raja Bahadur Raja Brij Narain Rai of Padrauna.

Power
Electricity

215. The Farrukhabad licensee started supply from November 8, 1935. Including this scheme the number of undertakings working in these provinces was 31, supplying 91 towns. Schemes were started in Jaunpur, Fyzabad, and Pilibhit. The number of fatal accidents decreased from 32 to 30.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE

31. Central Revenues

216. Rates of income tax on incomes below Rs.1,500 and below Rs.2,000 were reduced from two pies and four pies to one and one-third pies and two and two-thirds pies respectively, and surcharge for both income-tax and super-tax was reduced from one-quarter to one-sixth. The number of assessees to income-tax in the province increased from 49,682 to 52·859, but, owing to reduction in rates, collections dropped from Rs.110,05 lakhs to Rs.103 37 lakhs. Rupees 26·88 lakhs were realised from supertax compared with Rs.25·26 lakhs in the preceding year. The highest collections of supertax were made in Gorakhpur district with Rs.10·46 lakhs followed by Cawnpore with Rs.6·94 lakhs.

32. Provincial Revenues

(Values are expressed in lakhs of rupees)

Comparison with previous year

217. The financial year 1935-36 closed with a surplus of 17 compared with a deficit in the previous year of 13. Revenue receipts increased by 58 to 1,188 while revenue expenditure increased by the lesser figure 28 to 1,171. The important heads of receipts which showed improvement were Land Revenue (2), Excise (7), Irrigation (46), Public Health (1), Agriculture (2), Industries (1), Civil Works (11), Miscellaneous (2), while there were falls under Stamps (11), Forests (1), Registration (1), and Interest (1). The rise of 28 in expenditure was accounted for by increases under General Administration (6), Administration of Justice (1), Education (5), Public Health (2), Agriculture (3), Industries (1), Civil Works (10), Superannuation allowances and pensions (2), and decreases under Interest on debt (1) and Miscellaneous Charges (1). The continued slump in prices necessitated that big remissions of land revenue should again be given. To meet the fall in revenue due to these remissions, which amounted to 112, and to make receipts cover expenditure, Government were compelled not

only to maintain the economies effected in the previous five years, but to disallow the greater part of the new expenditure originally included in the budget.

Budget for 1935-36 compared with the actuals

218. The original budget of 1935-36 had provided for a revenue of 1,174 and expenditure of 1,204. Actual revenue was 14 higher than estimated at 1,188 and savings amounting to 34 were made in the budget grant for charges against revenue. The net result was a surplus of 17 compared with an estimated deficit of 30. Of receipts the largest increase was shown in irrigation (21) mainly on account of the development of the area commanded by the Sarda Canal and the extension of the Hydro-Electric Scheme. Receipts from Land Revenue (7), Excise (9), Forests (3), Agriculture (2), Stationery and Printing (1) also exceeded the budget estimates. On the other hand Stamp Revenue decreased by 20, chiefly on account of the debt legislation and smaller falls occurred under Registration (1), Subsidised Companies (1), Interest (1), Civil Works (4), Receipts in aid of Superannuation (1). The saving of 34 in expenditure was effected by economies under almost every major head, notably under Land Revenue (2), Excise (1), Forests (1), Interest on Debts (5), General Administration (1), Administration of Justice (5), Jails and Convict Settlements (1), Civil Works (5), Stationery and Printing (1), Miscellaneous Charges (1), English Expenditure (2).

Capital and Debt Heads

219. Under debt heads the budget for 1935-36 estimated receipts at 178 and disbursements at 163. Actual receipts amounted to 184 and actual disbursements to 177. The most important items of receipts were loans amounting to 105 from the Government of India, recoveries of loans made by the United Provinces Government of 31, receipts from provincial revenues amounting to 14 for appropriation to the loan sinking fund, grant from the Government of India for economic development and improvement of rural areas 15, and subventions from the Central Road Development Fund 6. The most important items of disbursement were capital expenditure of 39 on construction of Irrigation Works, 53 on Hydro-Electric Schemes, investment of 14 on account of sinking fund, repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund 32, loans and

advances made by the local Government 12 and expenditure of 14 from the Central Road Development Account.

Budget of 1936-37

220. The budget estimate for 1936-37 anticipated a rise in income of 2 compared with the revised estimate of 1935-36. The chief increases expected were 9 under Stamps on account of the enhancement of stamp duties and court fees, and of 11 under Excise due to the introduction of the auction system for drugs and opium shops. The most important decreases expected were 6 under Land Revenue and 14 under Irrigation. On the other hand revenue charges were budgetted to rise by 61, the principal increases being 10 under Land Revenue due to re-starting settlement operations, 4 for interest on Irrigation Debt due to additional capital expenditure, 20 on account of provision for the repayment of certain loans to the Government of India, 5 due to increased provision for the sinking fund, 6 under General Administration for additional expenditure in connexion with elections, 3 under Administration of Justice for additional courts to try suits under the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, 4 under Police, 3 under Education, 3 under Agriculture, 2 under Industries, 2 under Superannuation allowances and pensions and 2 under Civil Works. The anticipated deficit was 63, solely on Revenue account.

Revised Estimates, 1936-37

221. In the revised estimate the anticipated deficit was reduced to 43. Income was estimated at 1,198, an increase of 17 over the original budget, and revenue charges at 1,241, a decrease of 3. Increases in estimated income were shown by Excise (6), Subsidized companies (1), Irrigation (5), Public Health (1), Stationery and Printing (2) while Land Revenue receipt fell by 1. The revised estimate of expenditure compared with the budget and supplementary estimates of 16 recorded a fall of 2 under Land Revenue, 3 under Interest on Debt, 7 on repayment of loans and advances from the Government of India, 1 under General Administration, 3 under Administration of Justice, 1 under Jail and Convict Settlements, 2 under Police, 1 under Education, 1 under Public Health, while Stationery and Printing showed a rise of over 1.

33. Stamps

(See *the Note on the Stamp Revenue for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Receipts and Charges

222. Total receipts fell from Rs.1,64,18,266 to Rs.1,52,39,326. Stamp revenue was affected by the passing of the Debt Relief Acts, and the decrease was distributed throughout the districts. Expenditure decreased from Rs.4,60,925 to Rs.4,01,688.

Sale of Stamps

223. The number of vendors remained the same. Discount allowed increased from Rs.1,55,373 to Rs.1,65,794.

Infringements of Stamp Law

224. Penalty realised by civil courts on insufficiently or unstamped documents increased from Rs.36,029 to Rs.37,005, but that realised by Collectors fell from Rs.41,096 to Rs.33,584. Prosecutions fell from 1,196 to 1,119, but fines imposed rose from Rs.3,625 to Rs.4,111.

34. Excise

(See *the Report on Excise Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Administration

225. On the unanimous recommendation of the Provincial Excise Advisory Board, Government decided to introduce the auction system for drugs and opium in place of the surcharge system. This important decision was not carried in effect until April 1, 1936, and administrative changes during the year under report were of minor importance. A selection grade of Rs.350 for Excise Inspectors was sanctioned from April 1, 1935, and five senior Excise Inspectors were promoted to it. A Deputy Collector was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Excise Commissioner on the retirement of an Assistant Excise Commissioner. Special efforts were made to improve the records of crimes and maps of Excise Inspectors, and to ensure that their touring was extensive and effective. The import of *ganja* from Bihar, and of opium from the Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Provinces was completely prohibited.

Country Spirit

226. There was a drop in licence fees from Rs.24·06 lakhs to Rs.22·66 lakhs, but duty increased from Rs.37·89 lakhs to Rs.39·70 lakhs, and the total receipts from distillery spirits thus exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs.·41 lakhs. The

consumption for the whole province rose by 4·6 per cent. to 499,858 L. P. gallons, although fifteen districts reported a decline. The number of shops in the contract supply areas increased by 6 to 2,425. The average population served per shop was 19,188 and the average area served 39·37 square miles.

Foreign Liquor

227. Licence fee realised under the surcharge system on the consumption of the preceding year rose from Rs.1·71 lakhs to Rs.1·82 lakhs and licence fees of medicated and tonic wines and commercial spirits remained the same at Rs.0·13 lakhs. Licences for the sale of potable liquor increased from 416 to 436, occasional licences from 729 to 737, and licences for the sale of denatured spirit from 375 to 401. Total duty realised on Indian made foreign spirits and beer fell from Rs.3·93 lakhs to Rs.3·76 lakhs and from Rs.1·39 to Rs.1·20 respectively. The industry found increasing difficulty in meeting the competition of cheap foreign brands prepared in attractive bottles.

Tari

228. Revenue from licence fees rose from Rs.5·65 to Rs.5·83 lakhs, but that from the tree tax decreased from Rs.1·60 to Rs.1·55. Great difficulties were experienced in collecting some arrears of licence fees and Rs.6,230 was remitted.

Hemp Drugs

229. Total receipts realised during the year increased from Rs.32·55 lakhs to Rs.36·40 lakhs. A rise of 21·3 per cent. in licence fees was largely due to the collection of advance deposits under the auction system, but the increase of 4·1 per cent. in duty was real, consequent on a somewhat higher consumption of *ganja*, *charas* and *bhang*.

On the advice of the Licensing Boards or the Excise Advisory Committees of the areas concerned a number of old shops were closed and new shops opened. The total number increased by 8 to 2,214. The average population served per shop was 21,803 and the average area served 47·99 square miles.

Opium

230. The cost price of opium increased from Rs.18-5 a seer to Rs.20-3, but duty was reduced from Rs.71-11-0 to Rs.69-13 to keep the issue price at Rs.90. Total receipts

rose from Rs.22·86 lakhs to Rs.23·94 lakhs, but this sum included advance collections of licence fees realised under the auction system introduced from April 1, 1930. Excluding these advance collections, receipts showed a small decline, consequent on a slight drop of 0·8 per cent. in consumption. On the recommendation of Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees the number of shops increased by 14 to 997.

Dangerous Drugs

231. The number of licences for the sale of opium derivatives other than prepared opium fell from 207 to 182 and for coco derivatives from 88 to 78.

Excise Cirme

232. As in former years, the detective staff was faced with the four major problems of correcting the malpractices of licensees, suppressing illicit distillation, preventing the illicit import of *charas, ganja* and opium from neighbouring provinces and states and detecting the traffic in cocaine from the ports. Despite inadequate staff, considerable success was attained. The number of breaches of licences proved including cases compounded rose from 2,254 to 2,420. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-five cases of illicit distillation were detected compared with 3,312 in the preceding year. The special *charas* staff, appointed to check the not unnatural inclination to import *charas* from Delhi, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where the duty is Rs.20 a seer, into this province where it is Rs.60, continued to work well, and seized contraband articles to the value of Rs.38,920. Seizures of Nepalese *ganja* were frequently made. Three hundred and nineteen cases of smuggled opium, compared with 295 in the preceding year, were detected during the year, although the quantity recovered dropped from 143 seers to 57 seers. The number of prosecutions for smuggling cocaine decreased by 16 to 70. In all 4,751 prosecutions were instituted. Rupees 47,524 was paid as rewards under the Excise Act and Rs.2,504 under the Opium Act. The Police contributed substantially to the detection of crime and sent up 1,713 cases compared with 1,596 in 1934-35.

Local Bodies

233. There was no change in the number of Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees. All decisions except one of the Licensing Boards for the opening and closing of

shops were accepted. Thirty-four shops were closed and 56 opened of 36 recommended to be closed and 60 recommended to be opened by the Excise Advisory Committees.

Temperance Propaganda

234. Propaganda was carried out with varying degrees of success and enterprise by both official and unofficial bodies. Out of Rs.7,000 sanctioned by Government for temperance, Rs.4,000 was distributed among associations whose work was proved to deserve recognition.

Finance

235. Receipts from all sources amounted to Rs.1,40,24,255 compared with Rs.1,34,89,262 in the preceding year, an increase of 4·0 per cent. The percentage of collections to demand was 97·6. Expenditure, excluding compensation, refunds and the cost of opium, increased from Rs.7·81 lakhs to Rs.8·19. The percentage of expenditure to gross excise revenue was 5·84 per cent.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH

35. Vital Statistics

(See *the 68th Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, United Provinces, for the year ending December* 31, 1935.)

NOTE.—Death rates and birth rates per thousand of the population.

Births

236. The birth rate fell by ·70 to 36·04. The actual number of births was 1,778,792 against 1,744,836, of which 925,738 were male and 819,098 female. The ratio in municipalities—48·79—continued markedly above the average of the whole province.

Deaths

237. The death rate was 24·78, a decrease of 1·97 from 4193, but ·41 above the quinquennial average. Among municipalities Benares maintained its unenviable precedence with a rate of 64·00, and Mainpuri again had the lowest mortality of 6·36. The general death rate in municipalities, 36·66, was higher than the provincial average, but lower by 3·41 than the ratio of the preceding year.

Infantile Mortality

238. The ratio declined from 184·64 to 157 20. Mortality in municipal towns, although still higher than in the rural areas, showed a considerable drop from 271·89 to 224·49. Banda, where the ratio was 93·69, was the only municipality with an infant mortality of less than 10 per cent.

Diseases: Cholera

239. Reported deaths from cholera numbered 10,412, compared with 31,903 in the preceding year. The district most seriously affected was Mirzapur with a reported death rate of 1·84 per thousand of the population. Almora was again entirely free from the disease, and Banda and Hardoi reported only two and five deaths respectively. The rate in urban areas —·20—was slightly lower than the provincial average, and 301 towns remained entirely unaffected during the year.

Plague

240. The reported number of deaths from plague decreased from 47,688 to 23,019, giving a rate of ·47 per thousand of the population compared with ·98 in the preceding year and a

quinquennial average of ·50. Muzaffarnagar was the district most seriously affected with a death rate of 5·98. The ratio in urban areas—·55—was slightly above the provincial average; a high mortality rate was reported from some small towns, notably from Charra (Aligarh) 37·68, Bhojpur-Pipalsana (Moradabad district) 35·50, Purqazi (Muzaffarnagar district) 34·69, but 350 towns remained free from the disease.

Small-pox

241. The reported figures of deaths from small-pox show an increase from 14,817 to 26,032. The death rate was ·54 compared with a quinquennial average of ·18. The mortality rate in the towns (1·11) was heavier than in rural areas (·46), and there were serious outbreaks in the small towns of Richa and Sirauli Pyas (Bareilly), Charra (Aligarh) and Goshainganj (Fyzabad) in which mortality rates of 34·15, 21·36, 18·65 and 17·06 respectively were reported.

Fevers

242. 929,298 persons were reported to have died from fevers compared with 970,289 in 1934, the death rates being 19·20 and 20·04 respectively. Malaria was reported as the cause of death of 813,591. The reported death rate from towns was 13·03 compared with 19 97 in the country.

Tuberculosis

243. 5,698 deaths from tuberculosis were registered in the municipalities of the United Provinces compared with 4,402 in the preceding year. The highest number—922—was reported from Lucknow, an increase of 351.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

244. The numbers of deaths remained practically the same as last year, being 18,283 against 18,140. The mortality in Garhwal, which was the highest last year, further increased to 5·62. The death rate in the towns (2·36) was conspicuously higher than that in rural areas (·13).

Respiratory Diseases

245. These diseases were reported as the cause of 46,270 deaths compared with 46,567 in the preceding year. Of this number 38,187 were registered in the towns, among which the highest death rates were recorded in Bhowali (Naini Tal) with 24·11 and Cawnpore with 21·93.

Beri-Beri or Epidemic Dropsy

246. Although the cause of comparatively few deaths, this disease has attracted considerable public attention. Three hundred had eighty deaths were registered, of which 304 were

from Benares city. The disease was primarily confined to the Bengali community, but later a few cases occurred among Muhammadans and non-Bengalis.

247. Injuries of various kinds were reported as the cause of death of 19,831 persons compared with 20,868 in the preceding year. Suicides numbered 1,749 and 13,173 deaths were caused by wounds or accidents. Snakes and wild beasts were responsible for 4,437 and rabies for 472 deaths. Injuries

NOTE :—The majority of deaths are reported through the village chowkidar. Their reports, particularly of causes of deaths, cannot be wholly relied upon. The percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths reported by verified agency was only 2·15, whereas the percentage of total deaths attributed to malaria by unverified agencies was 67·82. It may safely be inferred that the returns of the number of deaths caused by malaria are grossly inaccurate and exaggerated.

36. Medical Services

(See *the Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December* 31, 1935).

248. Both income and expenditure increased, the former being Rs.39,19,370 against Rs.35,44,940 and the latter Rs.32,93,664 against Rs.30,34,401. Finance

249. The total number of dispensaries at the end of the year was 698 against 686 in 1934. Number of Hospitals & Dispensaries

250. The number of out-patients and in-patients has shown a steady increase in the last six years. The number of out-patients who attended dispensaries in the year under report was 7,509,951 against 7,459,585 in 1934 and 6,368,271 in 1930: in-patients numbered 127,544 compared with 123,194 in the preceding year and 108,473 in 1930. 343,004 operations were performed against 321,216 in the previous year. Extent of Medical Relief

251. Fifty students were admitted at the King George's Medical College and the same number at the Men's Medical School, Agra, compared with 49 and 53 respectively in 1934. The number of students admitted in the Women's Medical School, Agra rose by 4 to 19, Medical Education

General

252. Owing to lack of funds the central tuberculosis clinic to be opened at Allahabad could not be started and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Lucknow, the building of which has been completed, could not be equipped and brought into use. The Nurses Registration Act, which was passed during the year, could not be enforced for financial reasons. Subsidies to local boards to encourage qualified medical practitioners to settle in rural areas were continued, and the rates of Rs.600 for medicial graduates and Rs.400 for licentiates per annum, which had been reduced in 1932-33, were restored in full. The increased rates however appeared to be an insufficient inducement to give up the social amenities of the towns, and the number of subsidised medical practitioners, settled in rural areas, dropped from 24 to 21.

37. Public Health Services

(See *the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December* 31, 1935 *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Finance

253. The budgeted allotment for the entire Public Health Department was Rs.23,75,576 against Rs.19,84,785 in 1934-35. Of this sum, Rs.14,84,832 was subject to the control of the Director of Public Health, but subsequent to the passing of the budget, Rs.45,268 for new expenditure was withheld, and a lump cut of Rs.16,000 applied to the whole budget, leaving Rs.14,23,564 to be expended on public health activities controlled by the Director of Public Health. During the year Rs.48,637 were reappropriated from other portions of the public health budget not under the control of the Director of Public Health. Expenditure on works carried out by the Public Health Engineering Department amounted to Rs.5·42 lakhs.

Board of Public Health

254. Rupees 1,79,431 were originally allotted to the Board of Public Health, of which Rs.1,863 were surrendered to Government as a measure of economy. As usual the Board chiefly concentrated their attention on obtaining pure water supplies in town, country and piligrim centres and in improving

drainage. A drainage scheme for the important pilgrim centre of Hardwar, estimated to cost Rs 5,57,579, was approved by the Board and a grant of Rs.1,00,000 towards financing the project sanctioned. A grant of R.41,788, equal to half the cost of the drainage scheme at Hardoi, was sanctioned.

Public Health Engineering Department

255. The Superintending Engineer carried out a vigorous campaign to improve water supplies in municipalities by the prevention of waste. Noticeable improvements were seen in the management of many waterworks, particularly in Lucknow, but the deep-rooted aversion to metering, and the unwillingness of most local bodies to press this unpopular, but effective preventive measure, continued to hamper further progress. Detailed recommendations for the re-organization of the water supplies and drainage in Allahabad and Cawnpore were made by the Mechanical Engineer and placed before the Municipal Boards concerned. Owing to shortage of staff many demands made by local authorities could not be attended to.

Rural Sanitation

256. Owing to paucity of funds the district health services could not be extended to any more districts. The village aid scheme continued to demonstrate its utility, and a considerable advance was made in training petty village officials in elementary hygiene and first aid. To improve rural water supplies efforts were concentrated on remodelling on sanitary lines masonry wells on main roads in nine districts, especially those near resting houses on pilgrim routes. The programme of rural development has given an impetus to the improvement of rural sanitation, and the department has co-operated in giving a preliminary training in public health to rural development workers, in working typical model schemes in small selected areas, and in designing cheap portable *dais*, boxes and village medicine chests.

Health Propaganda

257. Health exhibitions were held at all important fairs and the staff of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau gave demonstrations at the Allahabad Magh Mela, which were attended by about 25,000 people. The cinema van, improved by the provision of a cinema projector, petrol engine and loud-speakers travelled about 6,100 miles and gave 107 demonstrations.

One thousand and seventeen magic lantern demonstrations and 50,000 oral lectures were given by members of the departmental staff outside the Hygiene Publicity Bureau. The staff of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau made a special point of giving lectures and magic lantern demonstrations in epidemic areas throughout the province.

General

258. The usual precautions were taken to protect the health of pilgrims visiting the big fairs, and no serious epidemic took place. Anti-malarial measures were carried out on the same lines and with much the same degree of success as in preceding years. A serious attempt to satisfy the urgent and long-recognized need for improved facilities in maternity and child welfare work was made by the grant of a lakh from the Silver Jubilee Fund to construct a Health School in Lucknow for training visitors and midwives and by training 600 indigenous *dais* in clean and normal midwifery.

38. Vaccination.

(See *the chapter on vaccination in the 68th annual report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1935*).

Number of Vaccinations

259. The number of persons vaccinated increased from 1,835,806 to 1,958,663. Only 372 vaccinations were carried out by private medical practitioners. 95·88 of primary vaccinations and 40·78 of re-vaccinations were successful. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator rose from 1,935 to 1,985.

General

260. The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs.3,87,860 against Rs.3,83,598 in the preceding year. The number of vaccinators increased from 947 to 985. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 3 annas 9 pies compared with 3 annas 11 pies in 1934.

Twenty-six thousand and thirty-two died of small-pox compared with 14,817 in the preceding year. Children were particularly affected, and of the total deaths 6,432 were of children under 1 year and 9,282 of children between the ages of 1 and 10 years.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION

39. Education

(See *the General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Number of institutions and students

261. In spite of an increase of 37 in Municipal Board Schools and of 49 in Aided Schools, the total number of institutions fell by 125 to 22,515, chiefly owing to a drop of 230 in the number of District Board Schools. The enrolment continued to rise, the increase being 25,320 against 16,251 in the previous year; the enrolment in unrecognized schools, however, decreased by 55. The total number of students on the roll (excluding unrecognized schools) increased by 25,375 to 1,557,944, and the percentage of scholars to the total population from 3·29 to 3·35.

Expenditure

262. Expenditure was Rs.3,89,49,169 compared with Rs.3,80,41,838 in the preceding year. Of this sum 48·6 per cent. was expended on University, Collegiate and Secondary Education and only 24·2 per cent. on primary education. An addition of Rs.3·17 lakhs was provided for female education. Of the total increase in expenditure of Rs.9·07 lakhs, Rs.5·24 lakhs were from Government funds and Rs.2·73 from fees.

University Education

263. The total enrolment in the five universities in the province was 9,044 compared with 8,488 in the previous year. Numbers at Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities declined, while those at the Lucknow, Agra and Aligarh Muslim Universities increased. In Allahabad University a Woman's Advisory Board was instituted to advise in matters affecting the higher education of women. The ordinances for the degrees of D.Sc., and D.Litt. were thoroughly revised and a lower research D. Phil. degree instituted under the Faculties of Art and Science. In Lucknow University a second section was opened for the B.Sc. biology group. Important research publications were made by the staff and students of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. The Hindu University, Benares, received donations worth Rs.2·40 lakhs. Science classes were separated from the Central Hindu College and reorganized under a separate

College of Science and regulations for the establishment of a Faculty of Technology were framed. The University Training Corps again won the Efficiency Cup in the camp at Bareilly. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad accepted the Chancellorship of the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Aligarh Demonstration Farm has been given to the University by the Government for a term of ten years and agricultural classes have been opened in both the affiliated schools. A beginning in Technological Training was made with a portion of the grant made by the Junagadh Durbar. In Agra University arrangements were made for a series of University extension lectures at each of the affiliated colleges.

Secondary Education

264. The number of secondary institutions rose by 22 to 1,111, and the number of students by 3,324 to 193,393. There were 30 Intermediate Colleges, as in the preceding year, and 317 Anglo-Vernacular High Middle Schools against 306 in the previous year. The total enrolment in middle, high and intermediate stages of English education increased from 102,465 to 105,112 and total expenditure by Rs.4·42 lakhs to Rs.80·95 lakhs. The finances of a large number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, particularly of aided schools, continued to be precarious, and paucity of funds hampered any improvement in equipment and special repairs and extension of school buildings. The number of trained teachers in non-Government Anglo-vernacular schools showed a marked increase of 185 and the number of untrained teachers fell by 181. The percentage of passes in the High School Examination fell from 63 to 53, but in the intermediate examination rose from 57 to 60.

265. The number of Vernacular Middle Schools rose by 11 to 764 and enrolment by 657 to 88,281. The average cost per head was about Rs.22 against Rs.21 in the preceding year. Nine new buildings were constructed from district board funds, and three from Government grants. The percentage of passes in the vernacular middle examination was 70. Classes in rural knowledge were held in 126 schools with the aid of a Government grant and proved useful and popular. The number of classes in Agriculture and Manual Training was 36 and 34 respectively, as in the previous year.

Primary Education

266. There was a decline of 189 in the number of primary schools, but enrolment increased by 11,640 to 1,189,204 and expenditure by Rs.1·03 lakhs to Rs.87·31 lakhs. The flat cut of 6¼ per cent. was restored and distributed among district boards to be used in promoting girls education. The number of municipalities with compulsory primary education remained unaltered at 36. But even in these municipalities only one out of five children who had joined the infant class in 1931-32 reached class IV either in vernacular primary schools or in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In rural areas the grant for compulsory education schemes was Rs.33·31 lakhs. The proportion of wastage remained high, and an analysis of the figures in compulsory education areas showed that only about 20 per cent. of students admitted in the infant class attained literacy. In areas with voluntary primary education the percentage of wastage, though high, was lower than in compulsory education areas, and approximately 25 per cent. of scholars admitted became literate.

Education of girls

267. The number of institutions for girls and women increased by 12 to 2,234, and enrolment by 8,091 to 132,412. There were in addition 79,102 girls reading in boys schools, a number 2,880 higher than in the previous year. Expenditure, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, equipment and miscellaneous, rose by Rs.2·13 lakhs to Rs.24·56 lakhs. Compulsory education of girls was introduced for the first time in the province in certain areas of these municipal boards and one district board. The difficulty of providing adequate and proper housing conditions for girls schools continued, and was most marked in the rural areas. An officer was specially deputed to work out a scheme for the improvement of vernacular village education and for the establishment of English Middle Schools or high schools with a hostel attached for village girls.

Schools for special classes

268. The number of recognized institutions for Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 51, being four less than in the previous year, but the number of scholars rose from 6,783 to 7,046, and expenditure from Rs.24·95 lakhs to Rs.25·29 lakhs. The total number of Muslim scholars in all types of vernacular primary

institutions remained practically the same as last year, the decrease in ordinary schools and unaided institutions being nearly balanced by a rise in Islamia schools and aided *maktabs*. Expenditure on special Muslim schools rose by Rs.6,865 to Rs.4·68 lakhs. As in the preceding year, there was marked improvement in the number of institutions for the depressed classes and of scholars attending them. The number of schools for these classes rose by 36 to 773 and the number of scholars in all kinds of schools by 17,056 to 152,246. A sum of Rs.2·74 lakhs was earmarked for recurring expenditure on the education of the depressed classes, of which over 85 per cent. was contributed by Government. Seven more supervisors of depressed class schools were appointed, and 49 District Depressed Class Education Committees, including that of the Deoria sub-board, were established. Special stress was laid on propaganda work, particularly through the agency of the supervisors and district committees.

Training institutions for men teachers

269. The number and enrolment of the various types of training institutions for men fell from 69 to 61 and from 1,950 to 1,837 respectively. In the three training colleges which admit graduates only the number of applications for admission increased, and boards were established for the selection of candidates. Of 159 teachers who passed out of these three colleges 124 were reported to have obtained employment. There were 32 Training Schools against 38 and 15 Central Training Schools compared with 17 in the previous year.

Training institutions for women teachers

270. There were 53 training classes for women teachers with an enrolment of 541. Two hundred and eighty-two candidates were examined of whom 204 were successful.

Oriental institutions

271. In the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, the number of scholars fell by 103 to 621. Four hundred and twenty-five candidates sat for various examinations of whom 275 passed. Of 910 recognized *pathshalas*, 97, as in the previous year, received grants-in-aid. Candidates who appeared in the Sanskrit College examinations both from within the province and from outside numbered 13,077, including 79 girls. Thirty two Arabic *Madrasas* received grants-in-aid.

40. Literature and the Press

LITERARY PUBLICATIONS

Number and language

272. The total number of publications dropped from 3,448 to 3,425. Of these 2,139 were in Hindi, 252 in Urdu, 357 in English, and 143 in Sanskrit.

Subject and Form

273. Poets and poetasters continued to be responsible for more than a third of the year's publications. Of the remainder, 510 dealt with Language, 365 with Religion, 161 with History and Geography and 72 with Philosophy. Only 34 publications had Politics as their subject and only 38 the Arts.

Subject and Tone (*a*) Religion

274. The Shia Mission of Lucknow published numerous books and tracts expounding the principles of its creed to which *Sunni Maulvies* made suitable and unsuitable replies. A number of pamphlets appeared to prove and a few to disprove that the Kalki incarnation had already appeared on earth. The *Arya Samaj* movement continued to evoke panegyrics from its supporters and some attacks from its detractors. The Jains, who had hitherto kept their religious books concealed from the eyes of the public, published several works expounding their religious tenets, most important of which was *Prachin Jain Itihas Sangrah* in Kalinga.

(*b*) Politics

275. The celebration of the Congress Jubilee was responsible for the publication of tracts in English on various political, social and economic subjects. No book on politics of first importance was published during the year.

(*c*) Social

276. Publications revealed a growing interest in the social uplift of Indian women and included two noteworthy books, The Right Female Education and the Spirit of Indian Women.

(*d*) Miscellaneous

277. An important book on gender, styled Moin-ush-Shuara appeared in Urdu. Some useful booklets on medicine, agriculture, and domestic trades were published to encourage the spread of knowledge among agriculturists.

THE PRESS

Number of Journals

278. The total number of newspapers and periodicals increased from 694 to 772 of which only 25 were published daily.

Publishing Centres

279. Allahabad continued to be the most prolific publishing centre. Lucknow with 58 papers dropped from second to fourth place, yielding precedence to Agra and Benares where publications increased from 59 and 57 to 75 and 68 respectively.

Language

280. The number of publications written in the Persian character (299) continued to exceed those written in Nagari (291). Eighty-four papers were issued in English compared with 82 in the preceding year, three were in Roman Urdu and 39 were trilingual.

Circulation

281. Four publications written in English, 11 in Urdu and 17 in Hindi were reported to have a circulation of 2,000 or more. The most noteworthy increase in circulation was in that of the *Pratap* of Cawnpore which was reported to have risen from 5,000 to 14,000. Two English, 17 Urdu and 15 Hindi papers, all of little importance, ceased publication.

Action against the Press

282. No prosecution was instituted under the Indian Penal Code. Security was demanded from one newspaper and fresh and increased security from another for publishing articles vilifying the Government and the Army for their work in the Quetta earthquake relief operations. Five newspapers were warned for articles on the same subject, and ten for objectionable writings on various subjects.

Tone of the Press

283. The extremist section of the Press intensified their propaganda against all activities of Government. That section which considered the Congress a burgeois body notably increased in vehemence, and by a convenient identification of the interests of Government with those of the Indian States and land-owning classes, was able to create a three-headed monster for attack as the author of all the moral and material evils of the present time. Comment on communal questions unfortunately became still further embittered and the Government were generally attacked either for excessive or for inadequate activity in dealing with every communal disturbance, according as the communal sympathies of individual papers dictated.

Subject Matter, Reforms

284. The passage of the Government of India Bill through Parliament was watched with interest and discussed with comments which ranged from qualified approval to strong

condemnation. All papers agreed that the Reforms were inadequate, and comments followed the lines already taken in their discussions of the White Paper. Those papers which generally support Government together with certain important independent organs, admitted that the Bill provided a substantial constitutional advance in self-government. The Liberal Press, while expressing in every possible form its general disapproval of the Bill, agreed that Liberal representation was preferable to reactionary even in a retrograde form of Government. The Muslim Press in general followed the Liberal Press in advocating that the Reforms should be worked for what they were worth, and to avoid a worse fate by non-representation. Congress papers agreed in principle that the Constitution must be wrecked, and differed merely in detail whether this result could best be obtained from within or without.

Communal relations

285. The demolition of the Shahidganj mosque in Lahore greatly excited the Muslim Press, which generally criticised the inactivity of the Punjab Government, and advocated organized and militant agitation for the recovery of the mosque. The Hindu press strongly condemned Muslim propaganda as an incitement to communal strife and, in general, supported the actions of the local Government. The order of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad prohibiting cow-slaughter at Ajudhia, the communal riot at Firozabad, the use of firearms against a Muslim crowd in Karachi which was demonstrating in sympathy with the murderer of an Arya Samajist, all aroused excited comment. It is, however, to the credit of a few Muslim papers that they disapproved of the action of the crowd in Karachi. A theological controversy between Shias and Sunnis was conducted with acrimony in a number of Lucknow papers, and developed from academic discussion to active friction.

The Congress

The Golden Jubilee of the Congress held towards the end of the year received its full measure of publicity in the Congress (press), but was generally ignored in the Muslim press. The question of office acceptance was widely discussed, but no final solution reconciling principles with expediency was reached.

Socialism and Communism

286. There was a considerable increase in the volume and intensity of socialist and communist propaganda both from

the left wing of the Congress and from those who found the Congress too lukewarm. Orthodox Marxists found no difficulty in fastening on the economic depression to prove that reorganization of the state on communistic lines was urgent and imminent. Propaganda often took the easier form of excerpts from the lives and writings of the protagonists of the faith and of eulogies of Russian institutions. The more extreme papers, however, preached the fighting of class war through the organization of peasants and workers.

The Italo-Abyssinian War

287. All sections of the press expressed the strongest sympathy with Abyssinia in what was regarded as an act of unjustifiable aggression by Italy. The attitude of France was generally condemned and the action of Great Britain either ridiculed as weakness or pilloried as hypocrisy.

Depressed Classes

288. The Hindu press alternated between sorrow and anger at Dr. Ambedkar's attack on caste Hindus and at the Nasik resolution urging the depressed classes to abandon Hinduism. The Muslim press generally welcomed the resolution and took the opportunity of emphasising the equality preached and practised by Islam.

Silver Jubilee

289. The majority of newspapers offered greetings to their Majesties, and published articles and poems extolling His late Majesty's benevolence, devotion to duty, and personal sympathy with Indian aspirations. The decision of the Congress to boycott the Silver Jubilee was condemned in strong terms by the Liberal and Muslim papers, and criticised adversely by a number of papers which ordinarily support the Congress policy.

Quetta Earthquake

290. The necessary restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the entry of persons anxious to visit the scene of the Quetta earthquake were the occasion of an extraordinary outburst of vilification by a certain section of the press against the Government and the Army engaged in salvage and relief operations. The publication of statements explaining the cause of the restrictions and the extent of relief measures did much to assuage this agitation, which ceased as soon as it was found possible to remove the restrictions.

Miscellaneous

291. The Government's rural development scheme was freely criticised in Congress papers as a political device disguised as benevolence. The Hindu Press protested strongly against the proposed abolition of Hindi and Gurmukhi as media of instruction in the North-West Frontier Province.

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41. Arts and Sciences

(See *the reports of the Lucknow and Muttra Museums, and of the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March* 31, 1936.)

Provincial Museum, Lucknow

292. Towards the end of the year a long-recognized need was fulfilled by the installation of electric light in the basement of the Lal Baradari building. A few more show cases containing archaeological exhibits were moved from the first floor of the Lal Baradari to the Museum building in Kaisarbagh to provide room for a better and more concentrated display of pictures. The Museum was fortunate to receive the gift of twenty out of twenty-four pieces of sculpture of unusual interest and artistic excellence, which had been turned up by the plough of a cultivator in village Darhat, pargana Mahoba, district Hamirpur. With the exception of an inscribed pedestal of a Buddha the pieces belong to the Jain faith, and have greatly enriched the collection of Jain sculptures from Mahoba. Fifty-four coins, chiefly of the Kushava, Mediaeval and Muhammadan periods were acquired. Among acquisitions to the Ethnography section a huge brass flower vase on which the engraver had depicted with lavish labour and no ordinary skill the principal scenes of Lord Krishna's life in eleven groups, is particularly worthy of mention. The Picture gallery was enriched by three paintings of great charm painted by a peripatetic European painter who visited the court of Oudh about a century ago.

The Curzon Museum, Muttra

293. One hundred and three antiquities were acquired during the year, of which 67 were presented by Pandit Govind Charan and 14 by Pandit Bholanath of Muttra. The important acquisitions included a complete terracotta of an Iranian nobleman, and a spirited relief of the Gupta period representing

Ravana lifting Kailasa, on which Siva and Parvati are seated. Forty-five additions were made to the library, among which was a remarkable set of Gopinath Rao's Hindu Iconography.

Libraries

294. One thousand new books and Government Departmental publications were added to the Allahabad Public Library and 1,621 to the Amir-ud-daula Government Public Library, Lucknow. At the end of the year there were 41,265 books in the Allahabad library and 33,672 in the Lucknow library.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY

42. Archaeology

Conservation.

295. Total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.1,53,030 of which Rs.63,859 was spent on special repairs, Rs.39,834 on annual repairs and the balance of Rs.49,337 on the maintenance of Archaeological gardens. The Government of the United Provinces sanctioned a special grant of Rs.30,000, included in the expenditure on special repairs, for the conservation of the Akbari Bridge at Jaunpur, since the bridge which had been badly damaged by the earthquake, supports a public road in addition to being an ancient monument.

The extensive repairs to this bridge were the most important work carried out by the Archaeological Department during the year. The bridge which was constructed in A.D. 1567-68 by a noble of the court of Akbar, had been badly shattered in the Bihar earthquake. Five arches were entirely dismantled and rebuilt, and in addition to extensive replacements of broken stonework, repointing and repairs of cracks, the public road over the bridge was renewed. *The work was completed at a* cost of Rs.50,040. The repairs to the gateway to the Gulab Bari in Fyzabad, the Taj Mosque at Agra and the Jama Mosque at Erich, district Jhansi, which had also been damaged by the earthquake were continued into this year. In Lucknow the repairs to the roads in the Residency were brought to completion, a new drain was built in the Imambara of Asaf-ud-Daula, and the re-construction of a tower at the east end of the outer gateway, which had fallen down in the rains of 1934, was taken in hand. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for the repair of this monument, the completion of which waits upon the adequate provision of funds. The total number of ancient monuments in the province during the year was not less than 300.

Gardens

296. The archaeological gardens at Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow were maintained at their usual high level of excellence. In Agra the general appearance of the lawns in the Taj gardens was much improved by the introduction of a new variety of grass which grew more readily under the shade of trees. In the gardens of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra the planting of the shrubberies along the front causeway was completed, and a masonry water channel some 700 feet long constructed for the irrigation of the area reserved for fruit growing. To improve the water supply to the forecourt of the Taj gardens, iron pipes-lines were laid underground in place of earthen ones, but no adequate measures could be taken to improve the defective supply of water for the Ram Bagh.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS

43. Ecclesiastical

297. The year was uneventful.

44. Emigration and Immigration

(See *the reports on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of* 1922 *for the year ending December* 31, 1935, *and on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, XXII of* 1932 *for the year ending September* 30, 1935.)

Foreign Emigration

298. There was no emigration to countries overseas. Two hundred and sixty emigrants returned to India, compared with 246 in the previous year. Of these 163 returned from Fiji, 39 from Mauritius, and 58 from the Union of South Africa. No deaths were reported on the return voyage, and no complaint of any kind made. The emigrants who returned from the Union of South Africa were repatriated under the New Scheme of Assisted Emigration by which each adult received the equivalent of £ 20, and each child £ 10 from the Government of the Union of South Africa on arrival in India. Of emigrants returned from Fiji those who had sufficient savings, made their own arrangements in India for returning to their home, and paupers were sent home at the expense of the colony. All emigrants from the Union of South Africa and Mauritius were sent home at the expense of the Government of the Union and the Colony respectively.

Inland Emigration

299. The total number of assisted emigrants and members of their families recruited for the Assam Tea Gardens fell from 47,688 to 18,764, and of these only 356 came from the United Provinces. Of the four Local Forwarding Agencies in these provinces, Cawnpore was closed down in April 1935 owing to lack of recruits, and only seven persons were sent from Allahabad.

45. Government Printing and Stationery

(See *the report of the Department of Printing and Stationery for* 1935-36.)

Government Presses

300. Receipts increased from Rs.5,16,097 to Rs.5,50,601, a record figure. The passing of the Encumbered Estates Act contributed to the rise in receipts from the sale of gazettes and from advertisements, and increased receipts from the sale of Acts and other books reflected the interest aroused by the report of the Sapru Committee on unemployment. Expenditure fell to Rs.6,34,924, a figure Rs.12,416 below the estimated expenditure, and Rs.69,202 below the actual expenditure of the previous year. The fall in expenditure is accounted for by the decrease under Supplies and Services and contingencies from Rs.2,77,358 to Rs.2,08,459 owing to the non-recurrence of certain items of expenditure. Only 3,372 books were registered in the Province against 3,518 in the preceding year.

Stationery

301. Expenditure of the Provincial Stationery office rose by Rs.43,652 to Rs.3,95,530, owing to the increase in the quantity of paper purchased from 720½ tons to 845 tons. The number of indents complied with rose from 1,585 to 1,670.

46. Improvement Trusts

(See *the annual Administration Reports of the Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lucknow Improvement Trusts for the year* 1935-36.)

General

302. The period for which the Crosthwaite Committee had drawn up a programme of work for the three Trusts expired on March 31, 1935. A committee presided over by Mr. J. F. Sale visited the three cities of Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lucknow in November 1935, examined on the spot the finished and unfinished schemes, and drew up a programme for the coming five years.

Cawnpore

303. The striking increase of over 4 lakhs in the income of the preceding year which was nearly maintained in the year under report, enabled the Trust largely to expand its programme of necessary engineering works. Net income was Rs.9,02,304

compared with Rs.9,27,257 last year and Rs.5,25,854 in 1933-34. Expenditure rose from Rs.5,95,548 to Rs.9,34,402, of which Rs.4,68,403 was spent on engineering works and Rs.3,38,998 on land acquisition. Four hundred acres of new land were developed, compared with 188 acres in 1934-35. A large underground storm water drain which was started in 1934-35 to drain the Factory Area and Sisamau west area was completed at a cost of Rs.1,74,445. The old Cawnpore scheme which had been held in abeyance, was revived and details worked out in preparation for notification.

Allahabad

304. The official Chairman, who had held charge since September, 1934, gave place to a non-official Chairman from December 15, 1935. Actual income increased by Rs.1,36,680 to Rs.3,17,067 but expenditure excluding an investment of Rs.3 lakhs, fell from Rs.1·55 lakhs to Rs.1,12,650. A period of comparative inactivity in engineering works was utilized in re-organizing the office and bringing the civil survey up-to-date. The Trust has been unfortunate in a number of appeals and references and is faced with a heavy liability of over Rs.2 lakhs for the payment of old decrees.

Lucknow

305. The total income increased from Rs.4,10,009 to Rs.5,67,520, and expenditure from Rs.1,55,551 to Rs.2,72,268. Only Rs.44,969 were spent in construction and nothing on acquisition. No important work was attempted following the direction of Government to avoid all serious commitments, not to take up any new scheme, and to retard existing schemes until the Sale Committee had submitted its report.

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